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Teachers Open Week's Drive For Democracy

'Tomorrow's America' set before vision of educators, and saving freedom advised.

A red letter day in the history of the United States, Nov. 6, 1938, for the opening of American education week signallizes the acceptance of a new goal for the nation's schools, the crystallization of a vision which has been coming increasingly clear during the past five years.

The desire to give every American child free education has built up a vast machinery of free buildings, free textbooks, free services, one of the major industries of the nation. Now educators and citizens alike are beginning to question, for what? Is it enough to teach Johnny how many yards of wallpaper it takes to decorate a room 10 feet by 12? Is it enough that Mary shall be able to recite the capitols of Europe, or even of the 48 states?

The answer is the slogan for the 1938 week, "Education for Tomorrow's America." It is stated in President Roosevelt's message to the teachers and patrons of American schools, in which he says:

"Democracy cannot succeed unless those who express their choice are prepared to choose wisely. The real safeguard of democracy, therefore, is education. It has been well said that no system of government gives so much to the individual or exacts so much as a democracy. Upon our educational system must largely depend the perpetuity of those institutions upon which our freedom and our security rest. To prepare each citizen to choose wisely and to enable him to choose freely are paramount functions of the schools in a democracy."

Improving Popular Way

It is repeated by Reuben T. Shaw, President of the National Education Association, in the following words:

"To put children first, to attach importance to the school as an instrument for the improvement of our democratic way of life, to deepen the interest of parents in their children and in the schools, to quicken the educational consciousness of the community, to emphasize the part education must play in a new social-economic advance, to unite all the forces of the community in a common effort to improve the schools—such are the aims of American Education Week. Let every teacher and every layman do his part to make this week a period of great national revival; a period of rededication marked by a strong purpose to go forward to better things."

The program for the week turns not on the tools of learning but on the uses to which education is to be put. Sunday's topic was the "Golden Rule," the development of fair play not only toward family and friends but toward all the people in the United States and the part that the country must play in the family of nations.

Strong bodies and able minds is Monday's subject. Tuesday is to be devoted to the thought of mastering skills and knowledge which will enable each child to bring to fruition his own talents. On Wednesday an attempt will be made to emphasize values and standards which will insure a healthful and cheerful outlook on living and which, upheld by worthy ideals and sound character, will serve the public.

There follows acceptance of new civic responsibilities, holding fast to the ideals of freedom and gaining security for all by equipping the student to think independently, to keep his body strong, and to have a solid foundation for his life work.

Where Careers Open

At the same time, steps are being taken to remedy weaknesses in the system. An appeal is being issued to school people and the public to support the organization known as "Future Teachers of America" to acquaint students with the need for leadership in education, to develop right characteristics for teaching, to point out the unique function of education in a democracy, and to indicate the fields of education which offer possible future careers.

At the same time that school people are congratulating themselves on the unparalleled educational opportunities in the United States, they are calling attention to the fact that nearly 1,000,000 children between the ages of seven and 13 have no available schools to attend, that approximately 3,500,000 youth of high school age are not in school because of lack of buildings or of courses suitable to their needs and abilities, and that more than 1,000,000 children are attending schools where the term is less than six months in length.

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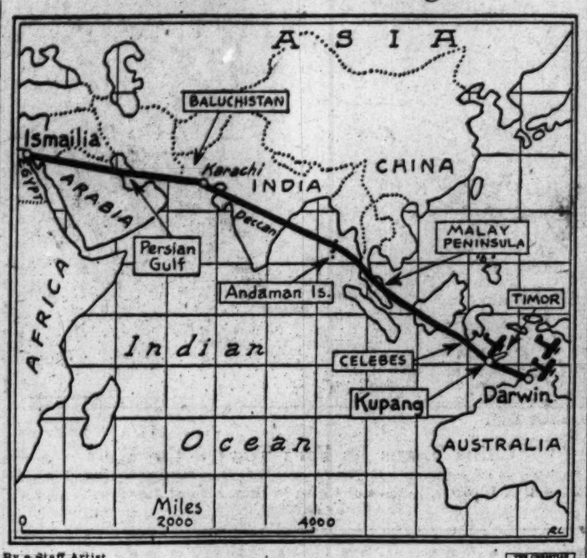


By a Staff Artist

British Fliers Set Record On 7,160-Mile Nonstop Hop

PORT DARWIN, Australia, Nov. 7 (AP)—Nine British airmen captured the world's non-stop distance record for the Royal Air Force today after a flight across Indian jungles and southern seas from Ismailia, Egypt.

Two of the three Vickers Wellesley bombers in which they flew roared into Port Darwin shortly after noon, having covered approximately 7,160 miles in a few minutes over 48 hours for an average speed of 149 miles an hour.

The third landed at Kupang, Timor Island, Netherland Indies, about 6,600 miles from Ismailia, due to a fuel shortage. It refueled and took off immediately for Port Darwin.

All three eclipsed the previous record set by Soviet fliers who flew 6,306 miles from Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif., by way of the North Pole in July, 1937.

And the Soviet flight took longer—62 hours and 17 minutes.

The nine-ton bombers equalled the record when they flashed across the southern tip of the Celebes Islands at 6 a. m. Port Darwin time (3:30 p. m. Sunday, E. S. T.).

Seven hours and 32 minutes later Squadron Leader R. Kellett, pilot of the No. 1 plane and commander of the flight, and his two companions, Flight Lieut. R. T. Gething and Pilot Officer M. L. Gaine, landed at Port Darwin.

The second plane, manned by Flight Lieutenants A. N. Combe and B. K. Burnett and Sergeant H. B. Gray, landed three minutes later. The third arrived at 5:10 p. m., (2:40 a. m., E. S. T.).

A large crowd, which had awaited their arrival at the airport, cheered when the grinning fliers climbed from their planes.

It was estimated the flight cost more than $1,000,000.

German Air Plans

BERLIN (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring's National Zeitung predicted confidently Nov. 5 that regular passenger air service across the South Atlantic to South America would be instituted next year with German, French and Italians co-operating.

The newspaper said the German Lufthansa was ready for North Atlantic mail service but the inauguration was delayed for reasons of "politics, propaganda and prestige in the United States."

Necessary concessions from the United States have not been forthcoming, the paper said.

Designed for Ocean Flights

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 7 (AP)—Engineers predicted yesterday that the world's largest flying boat, a 41-ton, 74-passenger Boeing clipper, would solve transatlantic air transportation problems.

The aircraft, so delicately balanced that the pressure of two fingers can control it, was turned over to the Civil Aviation Authority last Thursday for licensing tests after undergoing intensive manufacturers' tests ever since she was launched last June.

The test crew, headed by Test Pilot Edmund T. Allen and R. J. Minshall, Boeing Aircraft Co., Engineering Vice-President, reported the plane, first of six being constructed for Pan American Airways' Pacific and Atlantic service, proved particularly outstanding in three ways:

These were: ease of handling; unprecedented roominess and convenience in the control deck, and accessibility of engines during flight.

"The Clipper weighs more than 41 tons but it handles like a small sport plane," said Mr. Minshall. "It can be managed with two fingers on the control column and with less force on the rudder pedals than normally is used in driving a car."

He said this was due to the patented "tab controls"—which use the natural effect of airflow on small tabs to aid the pilot in operating the larger control surfaces.

Mr. Minshall said, "The ability to go out into the wings during flight, and to reach virtually all working parts of the power plants, means if any malfunction develops it can be diagnosed on the spot and set aright."

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Trust Ruling Seeks to Aid Auto Buyers

Ford and Chrysler agree to order which opens issue of monopoly and advertising.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, announced consent decrees in the Ford and Chrysler automobile finance cases today of such broad and sweeping character that they set a new precedent and a new approach to the even larger question of all national advertising in relation to so-called "brand names."

The Department of Justice immediately took steps at South Bend, Ind., today, to obtain approval of the consent decrees from the United States District Court, filing a formal request to that effect with the Court.

The General Motors Corporation refused to go along with Ford and Chrysler and accede to the Government's sweeping proposals and Mr. Arnold accordingly promised to prosecute this case with all the vigor at his command.

The immediate and practical effects of the decree, in so far as they touch the individual purchaser of an automobile on credit, is to protect him against oppressive collection methods to a degree never previously accorded. In keeping with his characteristic trait of never letting an act of his division go unaccompanied by some broad generalization, Mr. Arnold (author of "The Folklore of Capitalism") explains that such safeguards are necessary if the installment buying system is to continue in America.

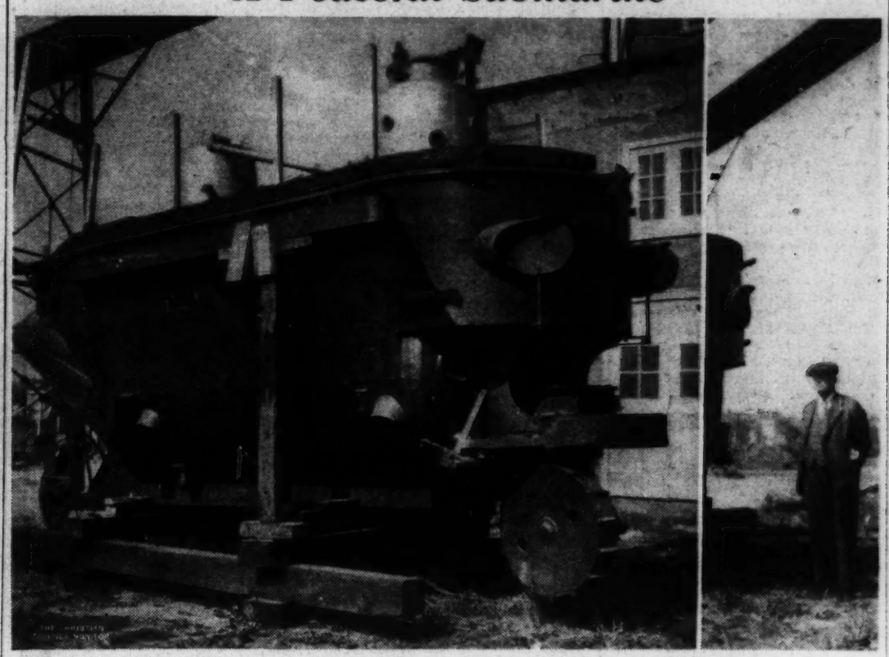
Financing Plan

But this was only the first of three important parts of the new decree and the Government's summary of it. In addition to protecting the automobile purchaser against oppressive installment collection methods, Ford and Chrysler henceforth bind themselves, subject to court contempt proceedings, to cease competitive advertising in behalf of their own respective finance agencies or any other specific company. Hitherto Chrysler and Ford have been in the credit finance business as well as the auto making business. But henceforth Chrysler, if it names any finance corporation at all in its advertisements must advertise by name all corporations which conform to the financing plan it favors; and Ford, which owns the Universal Finance Co., now promises not to either mention it in its advertising, or any other finance company by name.

Advertising Brands

It is out of this agreement that the third part of the unusual statement put out by Mr. Arnold today grows. Generalizing from these specific agreements, Mr. Arnold discusses the problem of advertising as a whole in a monopolistic world. Taking a stand so far ahead of anything that has been heard from the Justice Department before, as to be certain to cause immediate controversy, Mr. Arnold brings an indictment against all national advertising carried forward by wealthy corporations to foster "trade brands" at the expense of less affluent com-

A Peaceful Submarine



A "Submarine Automobile" and Simon Lake, the Inventor

Submarine Auto Is Newest Way Of Ocean Travel

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 7—Simon Lake, the man who invented the submarine, is driving south this winter—in his latest "submarine automobile."

The queer-looking contraption, as strange appearing as some of Mr. Lake's first undersea boats, awaits its skipper, driver, or pilot at a wharf in Bridgeport, Conn., not far from the scenes of a day when the Lake Torpedo Boat Company was making its bid for fame.

Mr. Lake, who asserts he never invented the submarine as an instrument of war, anyway, still looks forward to the time when such craft will serve useful, peacetime employment. He sees them employed for commercial purposes, for locating and recovering sunken ships and their cargoes; for recovering the natural products of the sea, the edible shellfish, pearl-bearing mollusks, and sponges; for locating oil, gold, or other minerals beneath the beds of rivers, lakes and oceans, and lastly, cargo-carrying submarines which can shorten trade routes by using passages north of Siberia and Canada or to evade military submarines in time of war.

Needs "Mother Ship"

The "submarine automobile" operates with a crew of four but requires a "mother ship" to accompany it on the surface. The inventor plans to hire a sailing vessel of moderate size, equipped with auxiliary Diesel power for this purpose.

Thus it will not be necessary to carry large batteries nor oxygen-demanding engines to run the undersea craft and its generators. Needed power will come from a Diesel engine in the mother ship, the electric current flowing to the craft below by a long cable. Locomotion on the ocean floor is achieved through a screw-type propellor and two sizeable wheels, one fore and one aft. Several "portholes" are provided in different parts of the craft for undersea observation and photography.

With him this winter Mr. Lake expects to have a group of 20 or 25 persons interested in studying the ocean bottom in the vicinity of Florida and the Bahamas. Many will be natural scientists, for the number of research problems connected with this part of the ocean are legion. Headquarters will be established on board the mother ship while the undersea "automobile" will be used for observations.

Vast Oil Deposits

In many parts of the world oil fields reach out into the sea and wells can be seen with their derricks partly submerged. Just as much of the petroleum bearing country of United States now above the sea was once beneath it, so Mr. Lake believes there is still vast petroleum wealth even on our Continental shelf. He sees a time when "Have nots" might tap such fields beyond the 3-mile limit, if America does not beat them to it. The same situation applies to gold bearing sands, chiefly in Alaska, he said.

"The problems of harvesting such natural wealth are only slightly

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Central China Group Formed To Exploit Area Under Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Japanese Government paved the way for reconstruction of war-devastated areas of Central China today when it formed the Central China Development Company, twin of the North China Development Company.

At the same time Kenji Kodama, President of the newly formed Company, gave assurances that Japan had no intention of monopolizing commerce in China or interfering with existing or future foreign enterprise.

"We have no idea of monopoly," Mr. Kodama said. "We will not interfere with foreign interests already existing in Central China nor will we oppose new foreign investments provided they are offered in the spirit of friendly co-operation."

The new holding company, which was incorporated today, was capitalized at 100,000,000 yen (about $27,700,000).

Mr. Kodama said the Company would not solicit foreign financial aid, adding that "we are not in a position to do that." He denied that the various companies to be affiliated under the holding company would be completely Japanese.

To Work With Chinese

"On the contrary," he stated, "we intend to work hand in hand with the Chinese. Chinese capital will enter and Chinese labor already is at work."

Referring to British Prime Minister Chamberlain's recent speech in which Mr. Chamberlain said the time was not far distant when Japan would need British capital for this work, Mr. Kodama said:

"I believe that statement is based on misinformation. If it were necessary for Japan to develop this whole area in one or two years we might perhaps need foreign assistance immediately."

He expressed the belief that a "period of unprecedented prosperity is coming" and indicated foreign investors would be permitted to share in it.

"After all," he said, "we Japanese have not forgotten that foreigners came to Shanghai and the Yangtze, building great commercial centers, before we ourselves entered. We have no intention to interfere with these long-seated rights."

A different interpretation, however, was placed on the efforts which are going forward to form a united Government for that portion of China now under Japanese domination. Working toward this end, Lieut.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, one of Japanese military's most influential political negotiators conferred at length with Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi and emerged triumphant, having reached an agreement on details of the plan. General Terauchi is commander of Japanese forces in North China.

Informed sources declare that the new regime would work for the eventual elimination of Western economic interest in China.

The plans for the Central Government would involve the endorsement of the Japanese-controlled regimes now operating in Peiping and Nanking. The prospective head of the new Government is reported to be Wu Pei-fu.

In 1927, General Wu, as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Anti-Red Army, suffered defeat at the hands of the National Revolutionary Army under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Government with which the Japanese are at war.

Wu Long Obscure

General Wu was understood to have accepted the post, at the same time guaranteeing unqualified economic co-operation with Japan and an anti-Communistic policy in return for permission to raise a new Chinese Army on the basis of Japanese withdrawal of troops from China within four years.

The newspaper Kokumin, considered to be the organ of the army and ultra-nationalistic elements, said yesterday that Japan would "take retaliatory measures" if the United States attempted to force Japan to continue recognizing the Nine-Power Treaty.

This Changing World

Germany's 'Drive to the East'—New Pathway Open to Germany With Control of the Former Czech Bastion—Will It Beckon Hitler?

By H. B. Elliston

Germany's penetration into Czechoslovakia has progressed sufficiently to seal beyond a shadow of a doubt its absorption of the famous West-East bastion of Europe. This is the Moravian Gateway between the Sudeten and the Carpathian Mountains. The north-south European gateway between the Alps and the Böhmerwald had already become German with the absorption of Austria.

Writers are now recalling the apothegm of a German statesman that the power which controls this gateway controls the destiny of Europe. They are not agreed precisely who it was, Bismarck or Moltke. And it doesn't matter a great deal. For the saying is one of those wide generalizations which are only half-revealing. Still the gateway is extremely important. Through it the German legions could debouch into those Eastern domains which are as rich with mineral and agricultural wealth as Germany is poor.

German absorption of the Moravian Gateway accords with the Drang nach Osten, or urge to the East. This urge is supposedly the motivating force underlying German foreign policy. It is by no means new with Hitler, and it is by no means clear. A German who used to be in a diplomatic post in pre-Hitler Germany once told me that the urge originated in the Crusades!

* * *

The only substantiation of this knightly leftover I can trace is Kaiser William's pre-war dream of a Berlin-Baghdad railroad. That railroad would have passed south of the Gateway. Otherwise the Teutonic knight has dreamed of going off in several different directions. In Bismarck's time his ultimate aspiration seemed to lie along a German pathway to the Adriatic—and sea power. Under Hitler his eye is captivated by the broad granaries of Soviet Ukraine. These granaries now lie open to any German move through the Moravian gateway.

Bismarck, I suppose, is the authentic engineer of Drang nach Osten. A statesman among statesmen was the Chancellor of Kaiser Wilhelm's father. The young Kaiser dropped him, and lived to regret it. For that dashing monarch (whose thoughts from his Dutch exile at Doorn would be most interesting to know) ended up by spoiling the entire scheme of the Iron Chancellor's statecraft.

Not for Bismarck any mission like the Baghdad-railway which would alienate Russia. Nor would he ever have goaded Britain with Kaiser William's rashness. For Bismarck there could be no foreign policy which ranged both Russia and Britain against Germany. France's implacable and unhealable hostility to the rising Germanic nation he took for granted. Bismarck's statesmanship lay in the skill with which he achieved his aims without promoting against Germany the Franco-Russo-British coalition which the Kaiser called into being.

* * *

In statecraft Hitler has been likened to Bismarck. In his recent actions, certainly, he has shown himself to be an iron man with a feminine intuition, as Bismarck was. But it is too early in Hitler's career to come to any conclusion. In his writings and in his policy Hitler has been Bismarckian in re-establishing German unity. Likewise he has re-established it with conscious recognition that Britain must be kept as a friend.

But he has not followed Bismarck in keeping friends with Russia as well as Britain. Times have changed with regard to Russia. Hitler with a fuller grown Germany at his back can act toward both Britain and Russia on the basis of choice. Besides, he knows that there is little likelihood, as there was in pre-war days, of a common Russo-British entente. Nevertheless the Hitlerian choice of Britain as against the Soviet is in marked contrast to the Bismarckian policy of Russo-British friendship.

There may be another contrast of history-making importance. Assuming (as one must assume if only from a reading of Hitler's autobiography, "Mein Kampf" and successive Nuremberg interpretations) that Hitler will keep up his expansionism, what form will his particular Drang nach Osten take? Will it be along the Pan-Germanic lines of Bismarck? Namely, a southerly slant to the eastern motion.

* * *

Hitler is an all-in Pan German, and there are many Germans to the south still under other flags, notably those in the Italian Tyrol. But he can hardly take that route. Not only would he become embroiled with his Italian ally; he would have to eat his words in "Mein Kampf." There he says, "We stop eternal German pressure toward the south and west of Europe and turn our eyes to land in the east."

So the beckoning is still eastward—inconsistently through the inviting Moravian gateway into Soviet territory on a plain non-racial course of imperialism. A conscious choice, again! Not for Hitler, apparently, the combination of the two aims, east and west, which proved the undoing of the Kaiser's Germany.

U. S. Diplomacy and Vatican: Recent Events Are Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—According to the most reliable information available in official quarters here, it is not a question of renewed diplomatic relations between the United States and Vatican City that is behind the unusual honors accorded Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, by American officials on his arrival in Italy last week.

At the same time the consideration accorded the Roman Catholic prelate by the entire American embassy staff in Rome and the Commander of the United States Mediterranean squadron on instructions from President Roosevelt has aroused widespread interest in diplomatic quarters and much speculation as to its true import.

State Department officials confirm reports from Rome that the honors accorded were unusual. The only light they throw officially on the situation is that Cardinal Mundelein is a prominent American citizen who is also a close personal friend of the President.

Behind the official scene are suggestions relating to the diplomatic position of the Vatican in current international relations. At a time when the Roman Catholic Church is under extreme pressure in Germany, President Roosevelt has given evidence, in Italy, of his high regard for a prominent Cardinal of the Church thereby emphasizing by inference the wide contrast between the treatment of the Church in some of the dictator countries and in this democratic country in particular.

It is common knowledge in diplomatic quarters that there are conflicting influences within the Vatican. One theory held widely here among observers is that the President's evidence of great respect for Cardinal Mundelein may tend to strengthen liberal influence in the Vatican.

Another aspect of the matter is that the Cardinal is of German extraction and that therefore his honored position in the United States may encourage the hard-pressed Roman Catholic clergy in Germany.

In quarters close to the American hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church it is suggested also that there is a strong desire here for the naming of another American Cardinal, a cause which might be furthered by attention which the President has instructed for Cardinal Mundelein.

Rumors have been current periodically for years that diplomatic relations with the Vatican might be resumed. Such relations existed over a 20 year period up until 1868. The Minister at that time was Rufus King, a former General during the Civil War. Mr. King was forced to give up his post when Congress in that year failed to appropriate funds for continuing the mission. The relations were never resumed.

'Tin Can Mail' Adopts Dugout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIUAFOOU, Tongan Islands—Announcement here that dugouts are to take mails out to the transpacific liners in place of the present picturesque method means the end of one of the most noted mails in the world.

For this Pacific speck is better known as "Tin Can Island," home of the Tin Can Mail. The island of Niuafoou is the most northerly of the Tongan group and it lies on the track of at least one liner every month. But the coast is rocky, and the ship cannot get close in to the shore. So at the beginning of this century the mail for Niuafoou was shot ashore attached to rockets. It was an unsatisfactory method. The rockets fell short or they were shot too far and were lost in the bush beyond the beaches.

According to Charles S. Ramsay, an English planter, the rocket system was abandoned and natives swam out to the ship for inward and outward mail. The mail bag was held on a stick three feet long, and the mail matter was wrapped in waterproof material. The swimmers carried a pole of fau wood, which is light and very buoyant. Over this they crooked an arm, holding the mail stick in that hand. Their swimming was done with the other arm and the legs.

Mr. Ramsay improved this system. He had the mail for the island soldered in a waterproof tin and set in a wooden box which acted as a float, and the natives were able to strike out full speed for the shore, towing the box behind them. A stamp was made for the Tin Can Mail, which fluttered the stamp collectors all over the world and led to a profitable mail business.

G. O. P. Hopes For Bay State Victory Rising

Prospects of capturing the Governor's office viewed by observers as the best in years.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Republican prospects for recapturing the Massachusetts Governor's office in tomorrow's election are the brightest since Jospeh B. Ely, Democrat, ended a long Republican reign and inaugurated a Democratic regime which has lasted eight years.

Many political observers throughout Massachusetts are today predicting the election of Leverett Saltonstall, Republican gubernatorial nominee, over James M. Curley, the Democratic standard bearer, to end simultaneously the 40-year political career of the former Governor and Mayor of Boston, and the Democratic hold on Massachusetts' highest state office.

Mr. Saltonstall faces the voters tomorrow backed by a Republican Party solidly united for the first time since 1930. Mr. Curley, on the other hand, is confronted by the twin handicap of a schism in the Democratic Party, with most of the major Democratic leaders failing to support him, and two major defeats in the past two years, namely his defeat for the Senatorship in 1936 and for Mayor in 1937.

Other Candidates

Expected to accompany Mr. Saltonstall into office are Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor; William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, seeking re-election; Frederic W. Cook, Republican Secretary of State since 1920; Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, and Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney-General, both seeking a third term.

Of course, the major interest is centered upon the contest waged between Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Curley.

The Saltonstall victory prospects are based on several factors:

1. The schism within the Democratic Party. The split is a holdover from the Democratic primary, one of the bitterest party fights in years. As a result the defeated Gov. Charles F. Hurley has failed to support Mr. Curley. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has publicly announced his support for practically every Democratic state office nominee except Mr. Curley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Democratic Mayor of Boston, has avoided the Curley bandwagon, even to the extent of going to the movies on Saturday night following frantic attempts by the Curley forces to draft him as presiding officer for the Democratic Boston Garden rally.

Shunned Curley

Others who have avoided the Curley candidacy are Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor, who like Senator Walsh has backed practically all the other Democratic nominees, and numerous Democrats who have been identified with the Hurley primary campaign.

The only reservation connected with the schism concerns whether the split is sufficiently deep to bring about Mr. Curley's third successive defeat. Personal reports received by many political observers indicate the revolt is sufficiently deep-seated, when coupled with anti-Curley sentiment, among the independents, to bring about a Saltonstall victory.

2. Failure of Mr. Curley to establish a single major issue containing sufficient anti-Republican dynamite to turn the election tide.

3. Mr. Curley's irritation at frequent heckling at his rallies. In previous campaigns the former Governor has ignored the hecklers, but this time he called for police protection.

Townsend Support

4. The support of Mr. Saltonstall by Dr. Francis E. Townsend. This eliminated some indecision among Townsendites regarding the present election. Despite the fact that William H. McMasters, the Townsend Plan candidate for Governor, had previously thrown his support to Mr. Saltonstall, some Townsendites were hesitating about the Republican candidate. However, with Dr. Townsend's backing, Mr. Saltonstall should capture practically every T. P. vote.

On the other side the pro-Curley factors include:

1. Increased registration in the major Democratic cities. Democratic leaders registration has added many votes to their column.

2. The official backing of Mr. Curley by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the CIO. If labor could swing to the Curley column as many votes as it did in 1934, Mr. Curley would undoubtedly win, but there is considerable evidence that labor is widely split on the governorship, despite the official stand of the organization.

3. The WPA vote. It is expected almost the entire WPA vote will go to Mr. Curley, many of whose henchmen hold key positions in the outfit. There has been considerable criticism of the fact that WPA workers have been campaigning vigorously for the former Governor.

Roosevelt Aid

4. The support of James Roosevelt. To many observers, however, this is a doubtful asset, inasmuch as his radio speech from California to the Boston Garden rally, emphasized the absence of President Roosevelt's backing for Mr. Curley. Furthermore, James Roosevelt referred to mistakes of the past, seeking to discount them. This reference, however, attracted particu-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Deeper Maginot Line Urged With More Troops for France

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—Lucien Besset, one of the leaders of the Independent Radical Party, which has 37 Deputies in a Chamber of 618, told a party Congress on Nov. 5 that the Maginot Line must be reinforced and 150,000 men added to the French Army to face "a new and more powerful Germany."

He said second and third defense lines must be laid behind the Maginot Line, super-highways must be built and the Paris region should be encircled by an independent chain of fortresses.

"We must show no more weakness," he told the independent radicals, "in order not to tempt the strong."

M. Besset, former Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies Army Committee, led his report with a statement that the two-year military period, scheduled to be reduced to one year at the end of 1939, must be continued. The two-year period was decreed in the spring of 1934 to cover the years in which the low birth rate cut conscript classes in half. M. Besset said if it were continued it would put 150,000 more men into the standing army which now has a normal strength of 700,000.

Senator Pierre Cathala, who was a minister in Laval Cabinets, reported on French foreign policy, saying:

"Today, without war, Germany executes its program of 'Mein Kampf' and is rebuilding a compact empire in the center of Europe along the Danubian plains whose dynamic force carries in itself an ambition for European hegemony."

M. Cathala declared that the only way out for France after Munich was to build up internal economy and production and military strength and by regaining prestige by "rearming its foreign policy."

Premier Edouard Daladier, now definitely at odds with the Communist Party after collapse of the People's Front of Communists, Radical-Socialists, and Socialists, was accused today by Communists of "complicity with the sworn enemies of Democracy."

The party accusation followed an attack by Nationalists last night on Communist headquarters in which windows were smashed. It was followed by isolated Nationalist demonstrations in various sections of Paris. Demonstrators shouted for dissolution of the Communist Party.

The Socialist Party called upon Premier Daladier today to guarantee "free functioning of Parliament and the democratic regime."

The Party's official newspaper Le Populaire redoubled its appeals to Paris workers for "vigilance." The appeals followed a resolution by the Socialist National Council asserting that "forces of Fascist reaction again threaten Republican institutions."

Le Populaire declared hundreds of "professional rioters" had been brought to the Capital by Nationalists to lead Armistice Day disorders and unless police curb them "none can forsee the end."

World Affairs Notebook

Chile Turns Left

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Victory at the polls for Chile's Popular Front introduces a Left Coalition into a Latin American scene dominated—principally excepting Mexico—by Rightist Governments.

Chile inclines to liberalism of late. The 1932 regime of Carlos Davila was Socialist. Reaction next brought in President Alessandri, but he was of the political Center, only later veering right. Today's Popular Front is on the Spanish Republic and French Léon Blum models: Radicals (moderate reformists) Socialists, and some Communists, in coalition.

Popular Front Program: Chief interest centers on popular education, liberal and laborite economic reforms; on suppression of some monopolies, but creation of a new nitrate and iodine cartel; and restrictive laws on foreign "imperialist undertakings."

Pedro Aguirre Cerda, President-Elect, is a democrat and liberal with broad humanitarian and laborite sympathies, not unlike those of President Roosevelt in the United States. In method he is moderate, and in private life is a well-to-do landowner. Close to him is Col. Marmaduke Grove, Socialist leader, who stepped aside from the Presidential race in order to unify Leftist support behind Señor Aguirre.

Background of Elections: Months before the election, (Oct. 25) disorders on the surface hinted seething conflicts. Forces of Left and Right divided until the Popular Front had gathered many Leftist—and even Rightists—under its "Left-Liberal" banner.

The Right extreme eliminated itself. On May 21 the Nacista (Nazi) leader, Deputy Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, fired a pistol in Congress while President Alessandri was speaking. There were Nacista parades and various disorders. On Sept. 5, the Nacista led in an abortive attempt to overthrow the Government. Tried, von Marees was sentenced for 20 years. Gen. Carlos Ibanez, candidate of Nacistas and others, was absolved of complicity but withdrew from the race. A state of siege was lifted to allow electioneering. Defeat of the Government indicates it did not abuse its power, though charges of intimidation and vote fraud are leveled at both sides.

The count: Señor Aguirre, 212,000; Señor Ross, 199,000.

A Monday Feature

Tides of War Transform Chinese Hinterland

Chungking and Yunnanfu developed by Chinese as defense centers—Road to outer world.

The following account of Chinese preparations to make Chungking in Szechwan Province the new provisional capital, army headquarters and main national industrial center has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches and from The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent in Shanghai.

The capture of Hankow, Provisional Chinese Capital, by the Japanese Oct. 25 has been followed by vast changes in the hinterland, where the Chinese Government is hastily improvising a new China based on Chungking, in Szechwan Province, and possibly to some extent Yunnanfu, as Capital.

Chungking is 1,400 miles inland from Shanghai and about 450 miles from the nearest point in Hunan reached by the Japanese. It is in an almost inaccessible location at the head of the famous Yangtze gorges, which have been described as a small-scale Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It is reached most readily by water, following the upper reaches of the Yangtze. By air it is to a large extent protected from too easy approach by the prevailingly cloudy state of the atmosphere.

But its most important communications are by highway. The recently completed road covering the 400 miles to Yunnanfu, railhead of a line connecting with French Indo-China, is one of the main sources of supply for arms and other necessaries since the connection with Canton and Hong Kong has been broken. Another route, nearing completion, will bring Yunnanfu within four days' distance of Myitkina, a railhead in Burma that connects with Rangoon. Some 275 miles of this road were completed three years ago, but it was not till last December that work was started on the 343 miles from Hsikwan to the Burma border. With Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's energizing messages to local officials and the cooperation of the Governor, the work has been rushed almost to completion.

City Transformed

The combination of a great trade boom in this old-fashioned Chinese center of Chungking, and its conversion into a military center, has completely transformed this conglomeration of rickety wooden houses with no regular sanitation or water supply that houses a population of about 650,000. Five of the major Government departments—the executive, the legislatve, the control, the examination and judicial "yuans"—have already been moved there.

Meanwhile 300,000 new recruits are being trained in the Province to support the army of 400,000 Szechwanese already raised. The Province, which has been called the Texas of China, has accumulated stocks of rice, wheat, and other crops sufficient, it is said, to support 2,700,000 soldiers and a provincial population of 53,000,000 for a year. Apart from the regular crops the machinery from some 400 factories moved from the war area is being transferred to provinces of the hinterland.

Chungking is the great mart for trade with Provinces as far away as Tibet. Szechwan and other western and southwestern provinces, moreover, are growing in importance as circumstances render them more and more the base of Chinese national resistance to the Japanese drive. Here a surprising trade revival is taking place, which the Chinese feel to be grounds for optimism.

Provision for Newcomers

Four areas for new settlers have been set aside in Szechwan and the Provincial Government is opening a land reclamation office which among other things allots minimum land areas to individuals and societies and gives financial air and police protection. Co-operative societies will help in obtaining fertilizers and other aids to farming.

It is believed that employment in washing for gold can be given from 5,000 to 10,000 newcomers.

Sericulture stations are being established in an effort to improve and increase silk production and it is hoped that orders may be obtained from American firms which do not wish to trade with Japan.

Tung trees for wood oil are being planted. The Szechwan Government is paying the marine insurance premiums on all machinery shipped up to the Province, in an effort to encourage new industries. A Provincial Board of Appraisers is to prevent possible obstruction by landlords who might try to profiteer on desirable factory sites. In certain infant industries, the Government will participate to get them under way.

War Refugees

The care of war refugees is becoming an important phase of activity in Szechwan and the Provincial Government is working with the National Government in various respects, paying particular heed to such matters as proper for living quarters.

Yunnanfu is likely to become in large degree the new capital of the country, whether fully officially or not, as various special projects are centering there. For example, an agricultural battalion is being constituted there for work by a thousand men on a State farm to raise food for provincial and troop consumption. A semi-official committee is in charge and it is to raise the necessary funds.

While the Japanese are encouraging growth of the opium poppy and forcing such cultivation upon farmers in Shantung and other areas recently brought under their control, Yunnan, which formerly had a bad name as a poppy-cultivating province, has eliminated the poppy from 75 per cent of the Province's total area, according to foreign observers, and fruit trees and bushes are being substituted. As recently as two years ago Yunnan derived 80 per cent of its revenue from opium, but the 1938 Provincial budget is being balanced by increase in tax receipts from new mineral resources now being exploited, fruit raising, cattle and sheep grazing, and new industrial plants such as cotton mills built to replace those destroyed in the Shanghai district.

By a Staff Artist

China Turns Its Eyes Toward the West

Position of Chungking, established as Provisional Capital of China since the fall of Hankow. Section of China in possession of Japanese is shown by shading.

Russia Parades Armed Might; Purge of Big Men Kept Up

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet today appointed M. P. Frinovsky, Vice Commissar of Internal Affairs, as Commissar of the Navy.

This was the first confirmation of reports that P. A. Smirnoff had been removed from that post.

Smirnoff, former Vice Commissar of Defense, was made first Commissar of the Navy when that branch was separated from the Defense Commissariat last Dec. 31.

He is one of the younger generation of Bolshevists. About 40 years old, he joined the Communist Party in 1917 and served for a long time as a political worker in the Red Army, supervising Army Commissars who train soldiers in Communist doctrine.

As Vice Commissar of Internal Affairs, the new Navy Commissar was an assistant of Nicholai Yezhoff, head of the NKVD (secret political police), Commissar of Water Transportation, and a key member of the Soviet Russian Administration.

The removal of P. A. Smirnoff is the continuation of a purge that has attempted in past months to rid the Soviet Government of "wrecking, Trotzkyism, and hostile and politically suspicious elements." These purges have been felt in both high and low offices.

Marshal Vassily Bluecher, commander of the Soviet Army in the Far East, although not officially "purged," nevertheless was omitted from a recent list of names of men decorated for service in the Far East fighting against Japan. An account in the Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Young Communist League, affirmed rumors of his dismissal.

The arrest of five executives and a number of workers in Moscow's food and fuel supply organizations was announced recently following charges of wrecking the storage and distribution of vegetables and fuel in the Moscow area.

Boris Spiridonovitch Stomonyakoff, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and known as one of the "old Bolsheviks," was recently removed from office for unknown reasons.

In the lower ranks of wreckers and counter-revolutionaries was the recent conviction of six collective farmers for fomenting discontent among their fellow workers. One of the group was executed, it was reported. Another instance is the report of a trial and conviction of a number of an alleged Trotzkyist wrecking organization for systematically putting railway locomotives out of commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent a message of good wishes today to Michail Kalinin, President of the All Union Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, on the anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union.

The telegram said: "Upon this national anniversary please accept my felicitations and sincere good wishes for the well-being of the people of your country."

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—One million persons marched past Joseph Stalin today in a huge parade through Moscow's Red Square in celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution, Soviets Russia's "coming of age."

Mr. Stalin, Russia's undisputed leader as Secretary-General of the Communist Party, stood on top of the tomb of Nikolai Lenin, leader and "saint" of the revolution, for the review.

The Soviet Union's armed might was displayed. Tens of thousands of picked troops and hundreds of light and heavy tanks—some of which raced across the square at 40 miles an hour—and hundreds of warplanes took part.

The only speech was that of Klementi Voroshiloff, War Commissar, who emphasized that Russia was prepared to meet force with force.

Before the parade another high Communist Party official predicted conflict with Germany late in 1941 unless workers of the world unite against fascism.

Call to the Proletariat

George Dimitroff, Secretary General of the Communist International, issued a call of the proletariat of the world for a merciless exposure and destruction of internal reaction and Fascist aggression.

The call appeared in the Communist Party organ, Pradva. It said one of the most important facts witnessed before the world was the "policy of warlike agreement between the Fascist aggressors and the imperialist cliques of England and France."

"Nothing can be accomplished with mere pacific declarations," he declared. "Active opposition against armed Fascism is necessary to show the mailed fist of the people."

"The reactionary English and French bourgeoisie" have given Reichsführer Hitler an extraordinarily favorable strategic position, and unless the workers of the world get busy, Germany will attack Hungary next spring and effectively conquer Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland in preparation for a grand finale smash in the direction of the Soviet Union "in the autumn of 1941," he wrote.

Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, who addressed an enthusiastic audience of Bolshevists at Bolshoi Opera House said that the "second world war" already has begun without being declared and is raging from Gibraltar to Shanghai.

But the U. S. S. R. is strong and ready to "answer every blow of the aggressor in the East or West with a double or triple blow," he continued.

Since the "defeat of the Japanese at Changkufeng (on the Manchükuo-Siberian border), the Fascists know how strong we are. So now they resort to the spreading of lies about our alleged weakness," he added.

Referring to the Munich accord and the "weakness" of the Western European democracies, Mr. Molotoff asserted there were two reasons for their inaction—lack of a united democratic front against Fascism, and fear of an internal working-class movement and flirtation with the Fascist idea as an antidote to Communism.

He warned that Soviet Russia's fight against its own internal enemies was not yet over.

Russia is surrounded by a capitalistic world, he said, and capitalistic powers "naturally" were sending "spies" or lending assistance to "wreckers" already in Russia.

Japanese make Hankow into military base in heart of China — Bar Western traders.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 7 (AP)—Japanese are rapidly converting Hankow into a military and commercial citadel in the heart of China.

The orderly withdrawal of Chinese forces before the city's fall Oct. 26 saved Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's political and military machines. The Japanese, however, gained an area which they are turning into a base within striking distance of every place from which General Chiang can direct continued resistance.

An Associated Press correspondent arrived from Hankow by airplane after eight months in that former center of Chinese military activity and once-prosperous trade crossroads for American and other foreign businessmen.

A few hours previously the Americans and other foreigners remaining at Hankow told him there was little chance of successful competition—for months at least—with the commercial organization Japan is building up in conquered Central China areas.

This became evident shortly after the first Japanese troops landed at Hankow.

Within a few days there came hundreds of Japanese vessels—from sampans to seagoing merchantmen—loaded with Japanese goods. They arrived without incident even though Japanese military and naval officials have proclaimed the lower Yangtze River too dangerous for navigation.

And hereafter, Japanese announced, the Yangtze's chief purpose will be to serve Japan's armed forces. This virtually constitutes a slow extinction sentence on non-Japanese shipping.

From the air could be seen other ships loaded with Japanese merchandise bound for Hankow—merchandise which the Japanese hope to sell throughout Central China.

Foreign vessels, on the other hand, have been bottled up for a year through Japanese military regulations and there was little likelihood that they could resume regular schedules in the near future.

Fraudulent Votes Declared Cast in New Jersey Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 5—More than 1,500 names have been inserted in Hudson County registration books in violation of the Registration Law, and floaters have been in common use in elections here for years, John Ferguson, Superintendent of Elections, charged in a letter to Charles F. Stoebling, Commissioner of Registration, made public today.

Mayor Hague, political overlord of Hudson County, in reply to an announcement by United States Senator Morris Sheppard (D), of Texas, Chairman of the Campaign Investigating Committee, that his body had "preliminary evidence" of wholesale fraudulent vote registration, had cited Mr. Ferguson as a proof of honesty at Hudson County polls. Mr. Ferguson, the Mayor said, was 'absolutely honest," and "the most independent man in Hudson County," and added that Mr. Ferguson's bureau made it "impossible for a fraudulent vote to be cast."

The Ferguson letter to Mr. Stoebling was taken as a rebuke to the Mayor, and as a general announcement that he was not connected with the Hague machine.

Both Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Stoebling are Republicans. Mr. Stoebling, however, has long been held friendly to the Mayor.

"Your statement appearing in today's press inviting me to inspect the duplicate registration binders of voters before the election Tuesday is pure hypocrisy," Mr. Ferguson wrote to Mr. Stoebling. "These binders leave your office today and tomorrow for the various municipal clerks' offices, to be delivered to the local Boards of Election for use Tuesday. This renders it physically impossible to make an investigation of their contents."

Mr. Ferguson charged that the Commissioner of Registration concealed poll books from inspection, thus removing "the only record of fraudulent votes cast."

"I hereby challenge you," the letter says, "to permit me immediate access to your records, to compare the signatures contained in the poll books used in Jersey City in the 1937 general election with the signatures of voters contained in the original registration binders in your office. A comparison of the signatures in these books will show that many thousands of illegal votes were cast in the 1937 general election."

Mr. Stoebling said that the charges made against him by Mr. Ferguson were "ridiculous," and that Mr. Ferguson was "trying to pass the buck."

Mayor Hague also added his bit to the squabble between the election officials by declaring that Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Stoebling were "bitter political enemies."

Strong Conservative Trend Main Hope of G. O. P. Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The 1938 midterm elections rushed on to their climax today with one question uppermost in most observers' minds: does a strong conservative trend exist, and, if so, will it enable Republicans to recapture control of half a dozen big, important states and materially increase their fractional representation in Congress?

The question soon will be answered. But it is asked in more challenging form than was the case in 1934 or 1936, and upon its answer hinges much in the immediate future history of the Republic.

Dr. George Gallup, whose Institute of Public Opinion has, with amazing though rather broad accuracy, charted in advance the forces working in the last two elections, says this conservative trend began a year and a half ago with the Supreme Court proposal and sit-down strikes, was intensified by the business recession, and is bound to be reflected in substantial Republican gains, Nov. 8.

Relief as Factor

Positive views of such observers run up against a second important factor: whether or not "relief-in-politics"—the use of Government spending and pressures in various forms—will control the outcome. Some acute analysts feel it is impossible to win any election against "Santa Claus," and therefore they believe that fundamental American democracy is challenged by the power of the purse. If the so-called conservative trend does not show up in the victory of various Republicans, their defense certainly will be that they could not campaign against a Government spending program running into billions.

This year, unlike 1934 and 1936, those who charge that heavy spending is perverting democracy will have a practical weapon to use. They have the Sheppard Committee—the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee—which already has exposed many alleged evidences of money pressure and is prepared to assist in contesting seats of various candidates in the weeks and months ahead, if they have substantial grounds for protest.

Evidence continues to pile up with the Committee. On Nov. 7, affidavits were presented to the Committee's investigators in Ohio in support of Republican charges that efforts were made to influence WPA workers to vote Democratic. Statements presented in Cincinnati, Columbus, Canton, and Newark, Ohio, charged specific pressures, letters from candidates to WPA workers, etc. These items, insignificant in themselves, are the essential grist of the vital national effort to assure a free ballot.

Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator, challenges many of the Senate Committee's findings, writing that he had investigated 10 specific charges in Pennsylvania and found no WPA employees involved. But this statement merely continues a series of official WPA denials against which the Senate Committee's own conclusions are to be set.

As to the electoral contests themselves, the following are last-minute summary facts:

Eyes of the nation are on New York, where polls give the slightest of edges to Thomas E. Dewey in his fight with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman—an edge that may be washed out if it rains hard enough on Nov. 8 to keep up-state Republican voters at home.

Scarcely less alluring than New York's big political prize is the test on the opposite side of the continent in California, where Republicans are encouraged by a conservative trend there and most observers anticipate the deefat of the $30-every Thursday initiative petition.

Ohio Vote Important

In Ohio, comes a third important decision: a clear-cut vote on national policies between Senator Robert J. Bulkley on the Democratic defensive and Robert A. Taft (R) challenging.

But the map is studded with these important state contests: in Massachusetts and Michigan; Wisconsin and Minnesota; Kansas and Oregon; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland; Iowa and New Hampshire; Missouri and Indiana. Each one reflects a somewhat different though important regional issue, and altogether—however illogically—they add up to the question of pro-or-anti-New Deal.

Supreme Court Delays Action On NLRB Cases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court delivered 13 opinions today, but left for later determination cases involving powers of the National Labor Relations Board and the status of the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution.

Cases decided by the Court today after a two-week recess were of minor importance.

Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black twice added to his long string of lone dissents. In one instance he contended an attack on a Florida statute requiring citrus fruit canners to stamp on containers the name of the state in which the product was grown should be directed at the Florida Legislature rather than the courts. His fellow justices returned the case for trial. He differed also with another setting aside a $188,108 deficiency tax levied by the Treasury against an estate.

Left for a decision by the Justices next Monday or later was litigation involving the Labor Board's power to regulate a local company which sells its product to other concerns operating in interstate commerce.

U. S. Aide Named At Dies Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The House Committee Investigating un-American Activities received testimony today that David Saposs, identified as Chief Economist of the Labor Relations Board, was the author of a textbook used in a Communist workers school in New York.

J. B. Matthews, who gave the committee this testimony, said the book was called "Left Wing Unionism." Mr. Matthews described himself as an independent writer of Washington and New York and said that between 1932 and 1935 he was connected with 28 Communist Front organizations.

Mr. Matthews said he understood that Mr. Saposs was not a member of the Communist Party, but that Mrs. Saposs was a party member.

Mild Quakes in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The fifth earthquake in three days shook Tokyo today. All were of mild intensity and caused no casualties or serious damage. Minor landslides temporarily halted traffic on two railroads and one warehouse collapsed.

League Examines Japan's Mandates

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Nov. 7

The League of Nations Mandates Commission has begun examination of Japan's annual report for 1937 on its mandated midpacific islands despite Tokyo's decision, announced Nov. 2, to withdraw from the Commission. The Commission's observations on the report will be submitted to the next session of the Council.

Japan holds the Marshall, Caroline, and Marianne Island groups, taken from Germany in the World War, under a Class C League mandate. League quarters have discussed possibility of Japan's annexation of the islands which could be the concern of the World War allied powers rather than of the League itself.

Japan's leaders repeatedly have declared it never would relinquish the islands, strategically strung across the Western Pacific just north of the Equator.

Poland Tightens Exchange Control; Bans Jewel Export

WARSAW, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Polish Government today tightened exchange restrictions by compelling all citizens to declare their holdings abroad, including real estate.

The export of all forms of jewelry and precious stones likewise was forbidden.

Income from foreign holdings henceforth may be disposed of only with the consent of the Government's Exchange Control Committee, the power of which was greatly enlarged.

The new restrictions supplement the exchange control effective since April, 1936, when the export of gold bars or coins was prohibited.

$600,000 Ogden Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Ogden soon will have a new 10-story $600,000 building to house the governments of Ogden City and Weber County. While both governments will operate under the same roof, they will not be combined at present. However, departments are being arranged with an eye to easy consolidation if the Legislature makes such a move possible. The building is a PWA project with a Government grant of 45 per cent.

Submarine

(Continued from Page 1)

greater than land operations," he declared.

Mr. Lake has just been granted another patent (number 2,125,301) for a "surf automobile," intended as a rescue device or for salvaging operations. Its huge wheels are designed to roll over the ocean bed or river bottom and from its mobile platform, outfitted with salvaging devices, repairs could be made to a ship or passengers could be taken off. There are many times, he said, when rescue parties cannot launch a boat in heavy surf, but the surf auto would roll out just as easy as on dry land. The platform can be raised as the vehicle is driven into deeper water. A small model has already been built to prove its practicability and Mr. Lake hopes to build a large, full scale model sometime next year.

International Affairs

But Mr. Lake is interested in the graver questions of international affairs as well as in sea-bottom treasure hunting. He has recently written a letter addressed to maritime powers (principally Great Britain) "who believe that the high seas shall be a free highway" advising them that in time of war the only defense against submarine warfare blocking principal ports and hence starving a nation like England into submission, is the construction of cargo carrying submarine vessels, similar to the Deutschland which successfully ran through the British blockade of the North Sea several times.

There was a time when Mr. Lake's advice was sought by great powers. He built the undersea boats Russia used in the Russo-Japanese War. Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz and Otto Exius, then chief Director of Krupps, wanted his plans for the Russian boats. Admiral von Tirpitz in 1907 declared, "Now that is something like, that submarine is good for offensive purposes," and Admiral Mirabello, Minister of Marine of Italy, called upon him to correct the faults of their first submarine.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity in Great Britain—Part 2: Council at Whitby Opened a New Era of Influence for the English Church

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-first of 56 Articles

The group in England, stemmed from Rome, held to the traditions of the Church and looked for its expansion into a truly universal institution. Was the Church in England to be merely insular, or was it to have part in a great world movement, with the purpose of the evangelization of the world? Aware of the necessity of composing these differences, or at least of determining which should prevail, King Oswy of Northumbria, in 664, called a Council at Whitby to discuss, and if possible settle, the disturbing questions. Among the Church notables on the side of the Celts was Saint Hilda, a greatniece of King Edwin, who as a child had been baptized with him. As the ruler of the Abbey at Whitby, she had won renown for her wisdom, charity, and brilliancy as a just and successful head of an important institution.

The claims of the adherents of the Roman Church were presented by Wilfrid, Abbot of Ripon, an able and effective speaker, intellectual and positive, skilled in argumentation. A man of wide culture and broad vision, he regarded the position of his opponents as narrow and constrictive. The advocate of the Celtic position, Bishop Colman, gentle and dignified, asserted that the date of their Easter festival had been received from John the Evangelist through his obedient disciple, St. Columba. The Romanists claimed their Easter was established by Saint Peter. Both claims, of course, were baseless.

The decision of the Synod, it appears, was made upon Wilfrid's contention that the Church of England should not set itself apart from the authoritative usage of the Christian Church as established at Rome. It was upon this claim of conformity that the decision was made in favor of his contentions. Many of the Celtic leaders graciously accepted the outcome and at once joined the ranks of the English Church. Not so with the gentle Colman. Convinced of the rightness of his position, with a group of his friends he returned to Ireland and continued in their accustomed ways of worship.

Part of Continental Church

That the Council at Whitby marks a new era for the English Church is certain. Thereafter it was to be an integral part of the Continental Church, which had now grown into an important institution with large material possessions and an ordered intellectual life. And from that time the Church in England made rapid strides. Unity with the Central Church gave it strength and stimulated its enterprise.

In 668, consecrated as Archbishop of Canterbury, the Greek Theodore came to England and for more than a score of years strove to strengthen and hearten the English Church. He increased the authority of his See, established new bishoprics and dioceses and did much besides to give form and effectiveness to the authority of the ecclesiastical body. And it is believed by many that the organization of the Church under his direction served as a model for the civil organization of the State.

A great impetus was also given to education. A school was founded at Canterbury, patterned after one already established at York. To the northward, Wilfrid extended the monastic institution, introducing Benedictine rule in Mercia and Northumberland. At Whitby, Caedmon, known as the "Father of English sacred song," began his paraphrase of the Bible in the common language, rendering it in poetic form. At Jarrow, the Venerable Bede did his great work of exploring many lines of human thought, rendering in popular terms the works of Boethius and Isidore of Seville. All this for the activity within.

Outward movements greatly extended missionary activities. It was in this period that, as we have already seen, the Great Boniface turned to the missionary enterprise in Frisia and, authorized by the Pope, entered upon the work of evangelizing the barbaric tribes of Germany. He was not the pioneer, however, in this direction, for Irish missionaries had already begun to spread the gospel in that region.

Blows Struck at Paganism

But Boniface liberalized and extended the Christianization movement far beyond its previous extent. Supported by Charles Martel, he uprooted the loosely organized Irish monasteries, struck steady blows at paganism, and by destroying the Sacred Oak of Thor at Geismar, aimed at the very center of Druidism. His gains were consolidated by the learned men who followed him, the result being an important forward step in the evangelization of the pagan.

In 739, Boniface carried his Christian warfare into Bavaria, refuting and nullifying the claims of those opposed to the authority of the Church in Rome. He reformed the clergy in divers ways, restoring something of the purity of the early Church. He was appointed the first Archbishop of Mainz, where the bishop had been deposed on a charge of homicide and laxity in his duties. "Eminent alike as missionary, scholar, and statesman, Boniface laid solid foundations and his work was permanent" (James H. Baxter in "Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge," page 525).

Following the Council at Whitby, events in the spread of Christianity in England unfolded rapidly. There were periods of true spiritual progress in the acceptance of the teachings of the Master, and other periods when evil forces prevailed, sometimes from without—as when barbarians came from the East—and sometimes from within—when dissensions arose and disagreement seemed about to prevent further progress in the evangelization of the people. A striking example of the difficulties which beset the earnest disciples imbued with the missionary spirit is found in Wilfrid, he who through his subtle eloquence won the day at Whitby. So typical of the times was the life of this ardent and capable religionist that it is well worth examination.

Wilfrid was the son of a nobleman of Northumbria, a brilliant lad of charming manner and eager spirit. At the Monastery of Lindisfarne, where he was sent to be educated, he found life a bit dull. His ambitious desires were not satisfied. When he had won the favor of the Queen, arrangements were made for him to visit Rome, a prospect which brought a great thrill to his boyish heart.

High Ideals for the Church

On the way, while sojourning for a time in Canterbury, he found a situation much more to his liking than in his native Northumbria. But on to Rome he must go, where he was greatly impressed by the magnitude of the Church, now grown into an institution of wide influence, great wealth, and much dignity.

During his five-year stay in Rome, Wilfrid developed rapidly in knowledge and culture, and was ordained as priest. He learned to love the majesty of the Church, to the service of which he purposed to give his life. And when he returned to England to become the Abbot of Ripon, he was a man of culture, wisdom, and high ideals as to the mission and prospects of the Church.

How poor and limited to him seemed the native simplicity of the churchmen, still clinging to their Celtic asceticism! Here was work to do, and he set about the task of liberalizing the Christianity of Northumbria. To the lot of Wilfrid fell the pleasant task of bringing to his own people something of the learning, vision, beauty, and dignity which he had found in the great churches of Italy and France.

As we have seen, following the Synod at Whitby where Wilfrid had won the day, Colman, Celtic leader, had withdrawn. Soon Wilfrid was elevated to the bishopric of Northumberland. Immediately the See was removed to York because of its more convenient location. As he did not care to be ordained by the humble Celtic bishop, Wilfrid decided to cross to France, where the ceremony would be accompanied by the dignity and splendor becoming the great office.

At Compiègne, near Paris, the back in his own diocese wonder grew as to his ever returning. Disturbed at the long absence of their chief prelate, King Oswy finally decided to appoint another Bishop. This he did, and when after his protracted absence Wilfrid finally returned, he found another in his place, Chad, who had received his ceremony was performed: and so attractive was the clerical life in that feudal town that Wilfrid lingered—lingered so long, in fact, that education from the saintly Aidan.

Exercised True Humility

This situation called out in Wilfrid a noble type of humility. Making no disturbance, with great meekness he withdrew to Canterbury, and for a time filled there the vacancy in the Archbishopric. This arrangement continued for three years, when Theodore, newly appointed Archbishop of the diocese, interested himself in the anomalous situation. Learning that Chad had been consecrated by Celtic bishops whom he regarded as irregular, if not apostate, Theodore caused it to be hinted to Chad that his resignation would be in order. In becoming meekness, Chad resigned and Wilfrid again filled the office of Bishop of York.

Meanwhile, Wilfrid had grown in importance; with his tremendous energy, spiritual insight, and winning personality, he had become very influential, had gained riches and was regarded as of great prominence as a prelate of the growing body of Christians.

Although simple in his private life, Wilfrid adopted great dignity and pomp in his public duties. From his Continental experience he had gained a large vision of the Church as a world institution, of its dignity, majesty, and orderliness. These he wished to introduce in the Church in England. And in this direction he accomplished much. Discipline was established in the monasteries, then the centers of culture and learning. Music was introduced into the religious services. Imposing churches were built of stone, with windows of glass as an innovation. York Cathedral was restored from a condition of disrepair into which neglect had brought it.

All this successful activity on the part of Wilfrid was not without a stir of enmity, probably prompted by jealousy. In this mental state, both the King and Archbishop arrayed themselves against him. The King probably acted in resentment over his wife's entrance upon the life of a nun, inspired to this act, the King felt, by the Bishop. The Archbishop, Theodore, witnessing the great popularity of the Bishop, decided that the bishopric of York had become too large for a single prelate. Accordingly, the bishopric was quartered. Wilfrid was not consulted in this decision, and consequently was moved by resentment. Believing it impossible to receive justice locally, he decided to go over the heads of the local authorities and appeal to Rome.

Work Begun in Friesland

As he journeyed toward Rome, passing through Friesland, he witnessed a condition of the people that aroused the Christian spirit which characterized the man. Forgetting his own troubles, or at least laying them aside, he entered upon the work of Christianizing the pagans of Friesland. To this noble purpose he devoted several months: and when he finally reached Rome, he was cordially and sympathetically received and the Pope decided wholly in his favor.

It was decided that he was to return to York, himself superintending the divisions of his own diocese, meantime dismissing the bishops appointed and consecrated by the jealous Archbishop. But the Pope's decision by no means settled the question. English Church authorities, backed by the King, denied his jurisdiction. Accordingly, instead of being restored to his former position, Wilfrid upon returning to York was seized and imprisoned on the trumped-up accusation that he had gained the Pope's favor through bribery.

While he was in prison, another Bishop of York had been appointed. Upon his release, Wilfrid decided to proceed to Sussex in the South, where he knew the people were still in a state of semi-barbarism. No injustice, it seems, could quench the desire of this holy man to spread Christianity wherever the darkness of paganism still pervaded. There are those who hold that this ministry in Sussex was Wilfrid's greatest work. Important as were his labors at York, say they, it was the true missionary spirit exhibited in carrying the Cross of Christ to the benighted people of Sussex that the genuine spirit of the man reached its greatest exaltation. Here he worked among a people illiterate, pagan, stricken by famine, and shut off from the rest of the world. It was this lowly experience, not the splendor of York, that caused him to be canonized.

The practical side of the man is seen in his teaching the simple people to seek food in time of famine from the abundance of the sea. He instructed them in the making and use of nets in catching fish, a practical art which relieved the people of famine. At Selsey, where land was given him, Wilfrid established a monastery after the order of the Benedictines. After five years spent in Sussex, a friendly King restored him to York as Bishop.

Impetuous But Sincere

But his career there was by no means a tranquil one. Personal ambitions, both among the clergy and the rulers, interfered to work many changes in his career. He served as Bishop in Mercia and again at Hexham; and he never ceased his activities in the promotion of Christianity. However justifiably Wilfrid may be charged with impetuosity and lack of wisdom, no one could doubt his sincerity in promoting the cause to which he gave his splendid talents. In a monastery established by him at Oundle, he passed on in the year 709, a beloved and forceful character.

Something of the dangers which attended the Christianization of Britain may be glimpsed in the killing of five Christian Kings by Penda, pagan King of Mercia. But this enemy of the Cross at last perished by the sword he had so often drawn against the followers of the Nazarene. Oswy, King of Northumbria, was the victor. When, soon after Penda's death, the Bishopric of Mercia became vacant, Theodore, Archbishop, appointed Chad to the exalted position. But because he was still a partisan of the Celtic group, in view of the forms peculiar to their worship, Chad was required to be reconsecrated.

The outcome of this was a strengthening of the position of the Roman Church in England and a corresponding lessening of the Celtic influence. Chad, as Bishop, chose Lichfield as his abiding place, and there with a group of churchmen he labored assiduously in spreading the Gospel light to all ready to receive its benefits. The period of his service was brief, for in less than three years, in 672, he was carried off by a pestilence which ravaged that portion of England. Lichfield Cathedral stands as a monument to the quality of the seed planted by this devout Christian. Amid all the storms and stresses of those troubled years, under divine compulsion, Christianity was moving grandly forward.

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'Chemehuevis' or 'Needles': Name for New Lake Disputed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARKER, Ariz. — Competition arises again between Arizona and California. It is over the naming of the long, slender desert lake created by the Parker Dam backing water far up the Colorado River toward Boulder Dam, 155 miles above.

On the Arizona side it is called Lake Chemehuevis. On the California side it is called Lake Needles.

The prospectors and others of Arizona's Chemehuevis mining district, probably the driest and most sparsely populated part of the State, are aroused over what they term an attempted "name grab" by the Needles (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce. They have organized the Chemehuevis Improvement Association, which for the present has no purpose other than to see that the name of Chemehuevis is permanently affixed to the finger of water over which many of them hope soon to be barging ore to the railroad, north to Topock or south to Parker.

Chemehuevis Valley, Chemehuevis Peak and the Chemehuevis district were named for the Chemehuevi Indians, whose homeland was on both banks of the Colorado. Now that the river has become a lake, the Arizonans contend that no other name can properly be applied to it.

Another argument they bring up is that the name of Needles is only "borrowed" from Arizona. The California town was named for three slender peaks on the Arizona side.

The Kingman (Ariz.) Chamber of Commerce asked the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to name the new artificial lake for Anson Smith, pioneer editor who was first to propose a dam in Boulder Canyon. "Local usage must govern," was the Bureau's reply.

Accepting this, the Chemehuevians are shouting "Chemehuevis" with all their might. Resolutions were adopted at the meeting in Sunrise Canyon, where their Improvement Association was formed with H. A. Kenyon as President, Ky Hatch as Secretary, and Charles Bly as Treasurer.

A former Governor of Arizona once called out the National Guard to block construction of the Parker Dam at the intake of the Los Angeles aqueduct. A suggestion that the present Governor do the same to protect the name of Lake Chemehuevis was rejected on the theory that more peaceful means might be as effective.

Mining is the sole industry of the Chemehuevis country, most of which is too dry even for range livestock. It has some promising mines and large developments are forecast, now that water transportation is available.

Oklahoma Area an Example Of What an Oil Town Can Do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEMINOLE, Okla.—A ghost town is made—it doesn't just happen. This is the conviction behind the planned development of this community—a town that 12 years ago was a typical oil boom settlement, its days and nights cluttered with the dazzle and chaos of the "get rich quick" spirit.

The old boom-town philosophy of easy-come, easy-go has not discolored this oil town's future. Although it is roughly estimated that at least a billion barrels of crude oil have been taken out of the Seminole field since the high moment of discovery, it is possible that there are 30 years more of good production. And yet business men here are not resting smugly on any such predictions. For years the Chamber of Commerce has directed the thinking of the town's leadership. After oil—what?

The past year's community accomplishments can fairly be accepted as answer to this question. Seminole county for the ninth consecutive time has won first prize at the State Fair for the best county farm exhibit. Underlying this award are nine years of work in better farming methods—terracing, plant breeding, improved livestock. And behind this period of state recognition for better farming methods is that early day when one of the first men to profit by the land's oil recognized the necessity of terracing and contour farming. More than 10 years ago this oil man experimented with County Farm Agent Claude Sullivan, the same farm agent in the county today. By using an ordinary spirit level they set the first grades in the county; they built a two-level lake. The land that this pioneer now claims as his "estate" is land that bears no scars of soil erosion or any other neglect. It is proof that a respect for land and its future can exist even along the exciting side of the black gold gushers.

There was a time in the state's oil development when the oil promotors were men unschooled for much of anything but "the great gamble." Oil was discovered by guess and by hunch. But today the oil fields are filled with men schooled by a long apprenticeship and by college training to cope with the problems of oil. It creates a different scene—men schooled for their trade are thoughtful men. That is why the oil men here see nothing incongruous in their town's efforts to become a beautiful town.

For the past two years local prizes have been offered for the beautification of vacant lots in semi-public areas and the improvement of private home grounds. Near the town is a tract of land 200 acres large. It offers possibilities as a park area that could attract state visitors. Its development is in the planning of the townsmen.

The Seminole Mayor, R. H. Chase, Jr., is one of the youngest in the state. Not yet 30, Mr. Chase represents the youthful leadership an oil town can produce, while on the other side of the picture the town proudly points to Dr. J. N. Harber, a former mayor of 10 years service, who lately achieved nation-wide attention when he entered the State University and achieved a B. S. degree after his sixtieth birthday.

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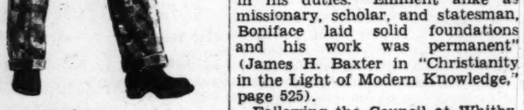

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Geologist Who Reshaped Rock Theories Takes Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The Penrose Medal, highest honor of the Geological Society of America, has been awarded to Dr. Andrew C. Lawson, professor emeritus of geology and mineralogy at the University of California, "for eminent research in pure geology and outstanding original contributions and achievements which mark a decided advance in the science of geology," it was announced by Dr. Arthur L. Day, President of the Society.

Dr. Lawson, authority on earthquake phenomena and continental border movements, is the tenth recipient of the medal since its founding in 1927 by Dr. R. A. F. Penrose Jr., of Philadelphia. Presentation will be made at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Dec. 30 at the Society's semicentennial meeting.

Engaged in many phases of research in geology since 1882, Dr. Lawson, a native of Scotland, has studied and published reports on numerous regions of the United States and Canada. After the California earthquake in 1906, he organized and directed investigations in seismology, advancing the science of predicting earthquakes. He is author of papers on isostasy, a subject involving the theoretical condition of equilibrium which the earth's surface assumes under gravitation. He has been on the faculty of the University of California for 48 years.

"While a member of the Geological Survey of Canada, from 1882 to 1890, Dr. Lawson worked on the pre-Cambrian rocks of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake regions in western Ontario," says the jury of award. These rocks were formed at least 500,000,000 years ago.

"He recognized," the statement continues, "some of the oldest rocks exposed on the earth's surface as of original sedimentary origin, similar to rocks of much later periods, in the face of a popular hypothesis that the early Archean, or oldest known, rocks are igneous, that is, formed by solidification of molten material originating within the earth. He also laid the foundation for a national classification of pre-Cambrian formations.

In 1910, the Geological Survey of Canada invited him to re-examine some of the critical areas near Lake Superior, which he did during a year's leave of absence from the University of California, and he was enabled to justify his main conclusions of earlier days and add considerably to the knowledge of these formations of greatest geological antiquity."

Dr. Andrew Cowper Lawson
Awarded Penrose Medal of Geological Society of America.

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First Light Plant Is Going on Block

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The world's first municipal electric lighting apparatus, installed by Thomas A. Edison at Sunbury, Pa., in 1883, will go on the auction block Nov. 9.

Some citizens of the northern Pennsylvania city still remember how the Fourth of July, 55 years ago, took on added significance when the "Wizard of Menlo Park" sent his "flameless light" pouring into glass globes at the city hotel.

The apparatus consisted of three units—two direct-current generators and an engine. Mr. Edison willed it to Philip Brackley Shaw, of Williamsport, Pa., a former associate, who persuaded him to conduct the experiment. It is being sold as part of Mr. Shaw's estate. Several museums, including the Franklin Institute, to which it has been loaned since 1933, were expected to bid for permanent possession.

Civil Service Rolls Drop in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission said Nov. 7 that 870,031 persons were employed in the Government's executive branch during September, or 2,490 less than during the previous month.

Approximately 85,000 employees, the Commission said, were engaged on building, naval vessels, or road construction; 750,000 were full-time employees and 36,000 were part-time workers. More than 66,000 were paid from emergency relief funds.

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Federation Ready For an Honorable Peace With C.I.O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Ten days before the Committee for Industrial Organization holds its first convention for permanent organization, a move for peace in the labor war came from the American Federation of Labor.

An editorial in the monthly American Federationist, of which President Green is editor, declared, "There can be no question but that wage-earners throughout the country and the Nation as a whole want a united labor movement," and declared it was ready to negotiate an "honorable" peace with the C. I. O.

The article said that the A. F. of L.s' Executive Council "is charged with responsibility for carrying out the policy of conferences to reach a mutually acceptable basis for lasting peace, not surrender of our rights."

A Pacific Utterance

"The American Federation of Labor believes the difficulties in the way of unity are not unsurmountable if there are sincere and disinterested efforts to make peace," the editorial continued. "Questions of overlapping jurisdictions, rights in union benefit systems, treasuries, etc., can be solved when the will to unity can prevail."

The editorial is the most pacific that has come officially from either side in many months. It is apparently taken with a thought to the forthcoming C. I. O. convention, and the behind-the-scenes negotiations for unity which Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is conducting.

Background of the situation is the drive to middle-of-the-road labor elements on each side for unity.

At the recent A. F. of L. Houston convention, Daniel Tobin, head of the powerful Teamsters Union, broke into the sessions with an unexpected and forceful demand for peace, coupled with an implied threat to lead his workers out of the Federation.

On the C. I. O. side, men like David Dubinsky of the International Garment Workers Union have been making similar appeals.

However, the new convention of the C. I. O. apparently marks some sort of a step in trade union relationships, for the program is to set up a permanent organization and extend the industrial unions on a nation wide basis.

Would Halt New Barriers

The new appeal is possibly an effort by the A. F. of L. to make peace before more difficult barriers are raised.

Many observers still see the leaders sparring for points however, without real intention of peace. Even in the new overture, the editorial attacks John L. Lewis for allegedly vetoing a peace agreement which A. F. of L. negotiators contend was reached in last year's conferences. But it added that the A. F. of L. is willing "to take up the dispute where we left off a year ago, to meet at the conference table again without commitment and without reservations."

"We want to negotiate peace—peace that provides the basis for unity and co-ordinated progress," it said.

Southern Industry Topic of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, and eight other distinguished speakers and students of world affairs, will meet at Duke University, Nov. 17 and 18, to make a co-operative analysis of the possibilities for strengthening and extending the structure of Southern industry.

The theme of the symposium will be "The Changing Economic Base of the South." Prof. Howard W. Odum, director of the University of North Carolina Institute for Research and Social Science, and Jonathan Daniels, of Raleigh, author of "A Southerner Discovers the South," and editor of the News and Observer, will be the speakers at the opening session, on the afternoon of Nov. 17. They will discuss "The Present Economic Status of the South" and "Does the South Constitute a Peculiar Economic Problem?"

Dr. Van Zeeland and Secretary Wallace will speak at the two evening sessions. Dr. Van Zeeland's subject the first evening will be "Proposed Roads to World Recovery," and Secretary Wallace, on the next evening, will speak on "Factors Producing Change in the Domestic and Foreign Demand For the Staple Products of the South."

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Detroit Factory Held 'Last Word' In Truck Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 7—Completion of a mammoth new truck factory at Detroit, acclaimed by engineers as the world's most modern plant for the exclusive manufacture of commercial cars, is announced by the Dodge Division of the Chrysler Corporation as part of a $6,000,000 commercial car sales and production program.

Planned by Albert Kahn, architect of international repute, in collaboration with Chrysler's production and engineering executives, the factory symbolizes the ultimate in modern industrial design—both from the standpoint of facilities and equipment which assures further improvement in product quality and the provision of ideal working conditions for employees. It has a total floor space of 693,163 square feet, occupies 49 acres of ground and is located northwest of Detroit on Mound and Eight-Mile Roads in Macomb County.

This structure of steel and glass has a normal manufacturing capacity of 700 trucks a day. Special attention having been given to lighting, engineers estimate that more than five acres of glass were used in its construction. To supplement natural light, some 70 high-powered lights are located near the ends of the four assembly lines where final inspection takes place.

Rare Melodrama Of West Found

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Discovery of a manuscript of a valuable nineteenth century melodrama—"Metamora"—was announced Nov. 6 by Dr. Wallace A. Goates of the University of Utah Speech and Drama Department.

The play, written by John Augustus Stone, was found in archives of the old Salt Lake Theater, Dr. Goates said it is the only known copy of the work which he termed "a saga of the American Indian and the Old West."

The faded manuscript, apparently a prompters' copy, was recognized by Barrett H. Clark of New York City, authority on American and European drama. It was among a stack of plays turned over to the University when the theater was torn down.

"Metamora" won the Edwin Forrest award of $500 in the middle of the nineteenth century. Mr. Forrest, a leading actor of that time, never allowed the play to be published. It was last staged here in 1866.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 13; Dec. 4, 11; Jan. 1, 8; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, Dec. 4, Jan. 1

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 4, Jan. 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on Nov. 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 4, Jan. 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 13, Dec. 11.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 20; Dec. 4, 18; Jan. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KYA, 1230kc, on Dec. 4, Jan. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27.; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 4; Jan. 1.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27; Dec. 18.

Toronto—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11 18, 25.

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Nation's Economic Woes Laid By Hoover at New Deal's Door

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 7 (AP)—Former President Hoover "answered" President Roosevelt's Hyde Park address with a scathing denunciation of the New Deal Saturday night in which he charged the Administration with "coercive" tactics and with responsibility for the nation's economic woes.

"Mr. Roosevelt last night seemed to be proud that his depression is less disastrous than the worldwide depression of 1929-32," the former Republican President commented. "He said: 'that the slump (of 1937) did not become a major depression is the best kind of proof that we are on the right track.'

"It is a mighty bumpy track."

Mr Hoover summed up his points as follows:

"This Administration proposes to go back to the same old treadmill of shackled economy, of pump-priming, of fear of more inflation, and more dictation.

"The greatest humanitarian objective of them all is jobs for 11,000,000 men. Another is farm stability. Another is to lift the standard of living of all the people. It would seem that these are the forgotten objectives.

"But what should we do to restore these 11,000,000 men to productive jobs, to give real relief to the farmer and the business man and to start America on the road to progress? Mr. Roosevelt said he would not let the people down. The time has come to let them up.

"Let me give you a few fundamental things that must be done first.

"1. Resume honor to the Constitution of the United States, and thus give men confidence that the safeguards of free men will be upheld.

"2. Resume common morals. Both morals in thinking and morals in governmental action.

"3. Resume the American system of free enterprise. Clean out these European mixtures of coercion. Correct the faults of private enterprise, but do not destroy its productivity. Without that all else fails.

"4. Trust 130,000,000 free people in the United States to have more sense than a dozen starry-eyed boys in Washington.

"There are other items but these I have given would put us on our way.

"To insure the will of all the people, to insure a free government to maintain, free enterprise we have long since learned that we must place independent legislative power in the Congress. The first step to start us on our way is to elect independent men to Congress in the place of these yes, yes men. That will be a sign to America that we have changed our national road from compelled men to free men. It will bring new confidence in the future.

"And this is also the first measure of farm relief, for the farmers' first market is full dinner pails at home.

"Then a confident, alert, alive, and free people, enthused with incentive and enterprise, will quickly repair losses, repay debts, and bury mistakes. It will make economic security a reality for the worker and for the farmer instead of a broken down objective.

"Give us the election of a new Congress of independent men and watch America come back."

Is It Lehman or Dewey? New York Race a Tossup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Sound trucks were put away and oratory muted as one of the most vital campaigns in the history of New York State drew to a close today with public interest centering on the choice of a Governor and the outcome so within the bracket of doubt that, in a State of 3,521,286 enrolled voters, 100,000 ballots may decide the results.

Indications were that barring bad weather, a record vote will be cast for a non-Presidential year to decide whether Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, running for a fourth term, or his Republican opponent, New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, will be the winner for the first four-year Governorship tenure at Albany.

Favorites in the Senate and House race appear to be United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and Representative James M. Mead for the two Senate vacancies, and Representatives-at-Large Caroline O'Day and Matthew J. Merritt for the lower chamber over the Republican aspirants, John Lord O'Brian, Edward Corsi, Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rogers and Richard B. Scandrett Jr., respectively.

Also of moment is the Sixteenth (Manhattan) Congressional District contest, with Representative John J. O'Connor, veteran Tammany incumbent, running as a Republican and Andrew Jacksonite, after having lost the Democratic nomination to James H. Fay, backed by the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. O'Connor's defeat was the consensus among observers in this East Side sector.

The race between Governor Lehman and Mr. Dewey continues to be hardest of all to figure until the vote is counted. Whereas three weeks ago, the Republican nominee had the handicap of a Democratic-American Labor enrollment of 1,050,000 to overcome, his aggressive campaign makes it the closest race since Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected Governor in 1928 by a plurality of 25,853.

This shift is a personal triumph for Mr. Dewey in whom women voters especially see the qualities of a crusader and whose issue of corruption and political "racketeering," in conjunction with his youth and sensational prosecution record in Tammany Hall's own preserve, has captured the imagination of voters.

Shift in Tactics

Governor Lehman, never a particularly effective campaign orator, expected to canvass on his record of honest, expert, and courageously progressive administration of the State's business with only indirect references to his opponent.

The young prosecutor, however, forced other tactics upon him with his "crime series" campaigning that described the Lehman Governorship as resting upon a coalition of corrupt and hidebound local machines. At the same time, Mr. Dewey has projected the Republican Party as stamping out old-guardism for national progressivism.

Governor Lehman has defended himself with the two stoutest weapons at hand—his record of social legislation and vigilance in law enforcement, as instanced in his appointment of Mr. Dewey as special rackets prosecutor in New York County. He has stressed his opponent's ignorance of State affairs and criticized him for "running out" on his District Attorneyship, the only elective job he has held thus far, with just nine months gone of a four-year tenure. Mr. Dewey, in the Governor's view, is a shadow boxer for a Republican Party which has pursued a do-nothing course against Democratic efforts to write the statute books in the interests of social justice and equality for all, rather than for the favored few.

Basis of Strength

Back of the Lehman bid is preponderant Democratic strength in the State, American Labor Party support, New Deal support with its Federal patronage and outlays for work and direct relief, the Governor's reasonably conservative attitude on New Deal objectives and his farm program to aid the State's $2,000,000,000 dairy industry.

Racial and religious prejudices have been so strongly undercurrent in the campaign that both major party candidates have taken note of them in public denunciation, but with what result remains to be seen.

Encouragement for Dewey statisticians accrued from various straw-vote polls on the Governorship, the Daily News tally sheet showing Mr. Dewey leading with 51.12 per cent, as against 48.88 per cent for the Governor; that of the Daily Mirror, 51.8 per cent and 48.2 per cent, respectively, and that of the American Institute of Public Opinion reporting 50.3 for Mr. Lehman and 49.8 for Mr. Dewey.

Party leaders saw victory for their respective State tickets, Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic State Chairman, predicting Governor Lehman's re-election by 250,000 on the basis of a 650,000 New York City plurality against 400,000 for Mr. Dewey up-State. William Murray, Republican State Chairman, gave Mr. Dewey 268,000, figuring a 642,000 Dewey plurality up-State to 374,000 for the Governor in New York City.

The liquor question again has become an important issue up-State, where 46 towns in 24 counties will vote on local option. The issue to be decided in 43 of these towns is whether all kinds of alcoholic drinks shall or shall not be sold; in the other three, whether liquor and wine shall be sold. Eighty-five towns in the State are dry.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Church Edifice, Water and Francis Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.
London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: Beesborough Hotel, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.

Channel Islands

Jersey (Society): Town Hall, St. Helier, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

England

Kent

Hayes (auspices First Church, Bromley): Rex Cinema, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Sussex

Seaford: Ritz Cinema, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): Leith Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Germany

Berlin (Ninth Church): Church Room, Amiralstrasse, 18c, Bo. 36, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.
Braunschweig: Sächsischer, Hof, Gördelingerstrasse 42, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Cassel: Kasinosaal, Wolschlucht 24, 8 p. m., Nov. 22. In German.
Plauen (Vgtl.) Church Room, Annenstrasse 9, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Zwickau: Hotel Deutscher Kaiser, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, Helvetiaplatz 6, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

United States

California

Glendora: Citrus Union High School, Foothill Boulevard, between Azusa and Glendora, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Guirado Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, West Los Angeles, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North St., Andrews Place, corner Maplewood Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Oakland (Seventh Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Pasadena (First Church): Church Edifice, Oakland Avenue at Green Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Paso Robles: Union High School Auditorium: 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
San Fernando: Methodist Recreation Hall, North Maclay Avenue and Third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
San Francisco (First Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 130 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Watsonville: Watsonville Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, Boulder Street and Cascade Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Nov. 13.

Illinois

Benton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Bloomington: Church Edifice, 219 East Monroe Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Blue Island: Auditorium, Blue Island Masonic Temple, 12759 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Auditorium, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
De Kalb: Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Freeport: Masonic Temple, 305-15 West Stephenson Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
Hinsdale: Hinsdale High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Quincy: Quincy Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
Rockford (Second Church): Masonic Cathedral, Kishwaukee and South Third Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Taylorville: Methodist Church, Market and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Indiana

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Iowa

Dubuque (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth and Bluff Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Kansas

Independence: Memorial Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue and Locust Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Memorial Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 13.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Ford's Theater, 318 West Fayette Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 18.

Massachusetts

Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
New Bedford: New Bedford High School Auditorium, County Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Norwood: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Rockland: Rockland Opera House, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Weymouth: Weymouth High School Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Michigan

Berrien Springs: High School Gymnasium Cass and Union Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Western High School Auditorium, 1500 Scotten Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.
Ironwood: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Minnesota

Red Wing: Church Edifice, Seventh and Bush Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
St. Paul (Third Church): St. Paul Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Missouri

Mexico: Church Edifice, 223 East Promenade Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Moberly: Merchants Hotel, Reed and Clark Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Nebraska

York: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

New Jersey

Irvington: Frank H. Morrell High School, 1283 Clinton Avenue, near Stuyvesant Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 13.
Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Buffalo (Second Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 17.
Hornell: Universalist Church, 3 p. m., Nov. 13.
Jackson Heights: Church difice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Salamanca: High School, Jefferson Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Ohio

Cleveland (auspices First, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; First Church, Lakewood; and Society, Fairview): Music Hall, Public Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 16.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 13.
Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14. Radiocast Station WCBA-WSAN, 1440 kilocycles.
Harrisburg: Forum, State Education Building, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.
Johnstown: Central High School Auditorium, Somerset and Napoleon Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
West Chester: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Texas

McAllen: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Virginia

Roanoke: Church Auditorium, Fifth and Church Streets, S. W., 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Wisconsin

Plymouth: High School Auditorium, Smith Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Wisconsin Rapids: Church Edifice, 800 First Street North, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

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Poland's Voters Take Step Toward Parliamentary Rule

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Nov. 7—More than 80 per cent of Poland's 17,413,247 registered voters cast their ballots yesterday in the first of two elections for the new Parliament.

Controversy over the election law—which in 1935 resulted in a boycott of the elections by the Opposition—has focused major interest upon the number who exercised the franchise. The unofficial estimates show a considerable increase, as only 37 per cent of the voters cast their ballots three years ago.

Practically all of the 1,000-odd candidates for 208 seats were supporters of the Government.

The Government's success in its electoral campaign, urging widespread voting as a patriotic duty, may lay the basis for some return to the forms of parliamentary government.

The Senate elections are to be held Nov. 13.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—Elections for the Polish Seym yesterday are regarded here as the stepping stone to Poland's moving slightly toward the parliamentary system of government.

While it is thought that this will tend to form a bond of sympathy between Poland and the western democracies it is not expected to alter Poland's foreign policy which, if only for geographical reasons, is founded on the maintenance of "correct" relations with Germany.

The first—and most people think, the only—duty of the new Parliament is to enact a new electoral law which will enable the opposition groups to play a role more commensurate with their strength in the country. When President Moscicki dissolved Parliament on Sept. 13, it was hoped that these groups would agree to nominate candidates for the new Seym and Senate. For the most part, however, they decided to hold aloof and see what the Government had to offer by way of terms. The lists of candidates of yesterday's Seym elections, therefore, like those for the elections of the Senate next Nov. 13, consisted mainly of names approved by the Government.

Many of the candidates are little known men and it is presumed that unless the unexpected happens they will be more likely to register decisions of the Cabinet than to take a firm line of their own.

Peasants Have Little Power

Under the Constitution of April, 1935, political parties are forbidden and the electoral law is a complicated affair by which the towns are given an altogether disproportionate share of the seats. The peasants who comprise about 70 per cent of the population have been practically disfranchised. All the political leaders want to change the law, including Col. Walery Slawek, former Prime Minister and now Marshal of the Seym, who was primarily responsible for introducing it.

How to adjust the balance, however, is a question on which there is wide disagreement. President Moscicki leans one way, Marshall Edouard Smigly-Rydz another, the Prime Minister, Gen. Felicyan Slawoj-Skladkowski a third and the Vice-Premier Eugene Kwiatkowski a fourth. At one time it was hoped to compose these differences within the broad folds of the National Unity Camp—the organization founded a couple of years ago by Col. Aram Koç, to take the place of the political parties which are forbidden under the 1935 Constitution.

But latterly it has been clear that the N. U. C. could not fill the bill. That being so, revision of the electoral law is held to be imperative.

Broadly speaking it is felt that of the above mentioned quartet, Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski leans most to the Left, followed by President Moscicki. Marshal Smigly-Rydz who was Marshal Pilsudski's own choice to succeed him as unofficial dictator, has not shown much aptitude for this position and his political power has declined. The President's on the other hand has increased. Premier Skladkowski would have a bigger following if he had not been subjected to widespread criticism for his method in putting down the peasant disorders in the summer of 1937.

Wide Contrast in Views

It is axiomatic that the new Seym will find it impossible to satisfy all the opposition groups. The National Democrats on the Right want more scope for their anti-Semitic and totalitarian policy. The Socialists and Peasants on the Left who are not anti-Semitic and who lean in foreign policy rather toward France will certainly demand more than the present Government is likely to allow them.

So far as the peasants are concerned, it is pointed out that although they constitute such a large percentage of the total population, they are only organized in a small part of the country. Broadly speaking, it is the peasants of the south, mainly those in the part of Poland which belonged to Austria in pre-war days, who are vocal in wanting a voice in the Government. Among the peasants in Russian and German Poland, political consciousness is more backward.

According to the present electoral law which it is now proposed to change, candidates must have been approved by constituency council before they can stand for election. Rural areas are only allowed one member of these councils per 25,000 inhabitants, whereas boroughs have two per borough irrespective of size, and city boroughs one per 5,000 inhabitants. Chambers of Commerce, professional organizations, universities, and a limited number of trade unions have the biggest representation in the councils.

Cities Bore Load In Panic of 1819

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Local communities solved their own relief problems and did not look to the Federal Government for aid in the first economic recession of this country's experience, according to Dr. Reginald C. McGrane, Professor of History at the University of Cincinnati.

This first major depression occurred 119 years ago bringing a severe test to all, he pointed out, but real initiative was ready to meet it.

"The panic of 1819, a new experience in American life, resulted from almost 20 years of warfare throughout most of the world, including the Naponeonic wars," the historian explained. "It followed rash expansion during wars. Flour fell in price from $12 a barrel to $4. American labor saw from 60 to 70 per cent of its ranks out of work in large cities and pauperism made its first appearance.

"Relief work was carried on by local communities during three years of depression which followed. In large cities, residents in each ward solicited food and clothing donations and volunteers distributed them to the needy."

Two New Starlets—and a Reunion

Bonita Granville and Rosella Towne

(Top) who will play, respectively, Nancy Drew and Jane Arden in two of Hollywood's latest series of pictures.

Charles Ruggles, Andrew Tombes, and Mary Boland
In "Parents on Probation"

Charlie Ruggles, Mary Boland Together Again in New Film

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Two of Hollywood's chief scene stealers have come together again, after some years, and probably by necessity. Nothing else, one supposes, would make Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland want to be in the same pictures, and in the same scenes.

Theirs is one of Hollywood's oldest rivalries, though generally unpublicized. Miss Boland, an old-time stage trouper, waggles her hands and shoulders, bats her eyelashes, smiles, and looks amazed when the camera is focusing on Mr. Ruggles; and if it were anyone but Mr. Ruggles, the scene would be Miss Boland's without a struggle. On his part, Mr. Ruggles simpers, chuckles, lifts a corner of a tablecloth or napkin or rug to see if there is anything under there, when he knows good and well that there is nothing under there, while Miss Boland goes through her scenes. And if it were anyone but Miss Boland, the scenes would be Mr. Ruggles's.

Twelfth Picture

That the scenes are generally equally shared speaks for the unflagging watchfulness of both. Miss Boland knows Mr. Ruggles's habits very well, having worked with him in some 11 pictures before they separated several years ago to work out their movie destinies alone. And so does Mr. Ruggles know Miss Boland's habits, and for an identical reason. So, each watching the other, and each trying to outdo the other, they have entered their twelfth co-starring picture for Paramount, tentatively titled "Parents On Probation," and the old rivalry for scenes goes on.

Miss Boland was born in Detroit, and found her first comedy part on the stage shortly after the war, in Booth Tarkington's "Clarence." She had, she says, always possessed a flair for dramatics, and went on the stage at the age of 16 as leading woman for Robert Edson in a thing called "Strongheart." She then played with John Drew for seven straight seasons, and followed that experience by playing opposite Leo Dietrichstein in "The Great Lover." Her movie experience began with roles in the pictures of Willard Mack and Frank Keenan, about the time Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew were having quite a huge success in roles not dissimilar to those Miss Boland now plays with Mr. Ruggles.

The Ruggles Beginnings

Mr. Ruggles for his part began his stage career with a very small part in a San Francisco production—being a native son—of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton." He played a good deal of stock in Los Angeles with such people as Hobart Bosworth, Herbert Rawlinson, Lewis Stone, Kathleen Williams, Bessie Barriscale, and Lenore Ulric, and followed this with Broadway productions under the banners of Oliver Morosco, Edgar Selwyn, Oscar Hammerstein and A. H. Woods.

He began his picture career at the Paramount Long Island studios in "Gentlemen of the Press," and was signed to a long-term movie contract after making a decided hit in his second picture, "The Lady Lies." He is the brother of Wesley Ruggles, the director.

Of course, the "necessity" referred to in the beginning of this piece has reference to the family pictures now finding such great vogue with other studios: the Hardys, the Joneses, and the rest. Paramount—to say nothing of Miss Boland and Mr. Ruggles—couldn't afford to be left out of a popularity wave like that.

* * *

Nancy Drew—Jane Arden

It may well be, as the Warner Brothers people represent, that the Nancy Drew books, popular best sellers for the past 30 years, owe their long life to the fact that they have never had an author. Not a single author, that is. Each year, it seems, a new writer is engaged to fashion a new book in the series, and the endless stream of them goes on. I am told—by the same Warner Brothers representatives—that they are very popular books, especially with young girls, and that their readers are now numbered by the millions.

That would seem to be good enough reason to make a picture out of them, and as you have probably guessed by this time, this is exactly what Warner Brothers are showing all the interest about. Bonita Granville has been chosen to create the name role in the picture; but the books, it seems, for all that there were so many of them, weren't very clear about what sort of girl Nancy Drew should be. So Warner Brothers asked 15 people about it, and and among those who replied were Emily Post, Angelo Patri, Anne Curry of Hull House, Mary Simkhovich of Greenwich House, Mrs. John W. French of the Y. M. C. A., and Kathleeen Norris. The studio isn't very explicit about these replies; but whatever they were they couldn't have been altogether satisfactory, for the studio immediately carried the inquiry to the woman's page editors throughout the country, and these netted some 150 replies. Then 1,800 moviegoers were asked, and they all sent in replies.

Carrying Out Orders

Warner Brothers figure that now that they have asked a representative public what the character of Nancy Drew ought to be like, they can't reasonably expect criticism on the job they do, because they were just carrying out orders, so to speak. Probably, when the pictures begin to appear—there is to be a series of them—they will be pretty much like Bonita Granville, and there will be an end of the whole thing. And that ought to make them all right, too.

Encouraged by this venture into public opinion, the same studio asked 5,000,000 readers of some 150 daily newspapers who ought to play the role of another series of pictures they are starting, based on the Jane Arden comic strip—whatever that is. These readers, the studio figures, were more familiar with the comic strip than anyone at the studio could be, even though they had bought the thing. Several actresses whom the studio considered suitable for the role—all assumedly under contract—were mentioned just to give the public an idea on which to start. And sure enough, the public chose Rosella Towne, one of those mentioned. It doesn't say how many of the 5,000,000 voted, but anyway Miss Towne got the most votes, and will be starred shortly in the series to be known as "The Adventures of Jane Arden." People who know who Jane Arden is will be happy, and those who don't just wouldn't care anyway, probably.

Businessmen Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Designed to teach businessmen how to play, a sports college has been opened by the local Y. M. C. A., which offers instruction in 12 sports activities with classes each evening.

Instruction is free, with diplomas awarded to those learning a new sport during a four-week's course.

Italy Establishes Chamber of Guilds; New Rules on Jews

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Italian Government today issued a decree establishing a Chamber of Fasces and Guilds to replace the former Chamber of Deputies which was discontinued by the Fascist Grand Council last month.

Another decree issued by the Government prohibited all Jews from membership in the Fascist Party except those exempted from racial restrictions last week.

The restrictions of last week, contained in an official announcement, provided for the exemption of approximately 15,000 Jewish families in Italy from the Government's anti-Jewish decrees. These included families of Jews wounded while fighting for the Fascist cause, 406 families of war killed, 722 families of war volunteers, 1,597 families of Jews awarded the Cross of Merit, 724 families enrolled in the Fascist Party before its march on Rome in 1924, and 51 families of legionnaires who occupied Fiume with the late Gabriele d'Annunzio in 1919.

The decrees were issued after a Cabinet meeting at which Premier Mussolini presided.

Individual Giving Proposed as Curb For Worldliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The steady decline in giving to religious and philanthropic organizations coincident with a notable increase in spending for liquor, cigarettes, and luxury items has aroused religious and educational leaders to mobilize the financial resources of the country.

Three cents a day per capita from those over 12 years of age was set here recently as the amount needed for 1939 if the decline in giving is to be checked and if men and women are to act as "proper stewards for mankind." The need for more individual giving was emphasized in the first national conference of the National Stewardship Movement, held here Nov. 1, 2, and 3. Some 3,000 representatives of Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic faiths, determined to spread the gospel of more giving, listened to arguments and reasons pointing to the responsibility of the individual to give more freely to all kinds of eleemosynary institutions.

"Let George do it" has been translated into the slogan, "Let the Government do it," on the part of many persons, it was agreed, and the old idea of individual responsibility in giving to religious organizations, private schools, and charitable institutions has been slipping. People have become so accustomed to paying higher taxes and then saying, "Now let the Government do it," that private institutions which formerly received much aid from individuals are now in straitened circumstances, it was brought out at the conference.

In presenting a broad picture to delegates, Dr. Herman C. Weber, of New York, President of the United Stewardship Council representing 26 denominations, declared that since prohibition repeal approximately $19,000,000,000 have been spent on the Nation's liquor bill. This, he said, meant not just on liquor but included the cost of the consequences of liquor.

"The liquor bill is on a scale of about $10,000,000 a day for that period," said Dr. Weber, "while the expenditure on religion over the same period has been a little over $1,000,000 a day. Gambling has a bill of about $13,000,000 a day, another destructive force which is making its drain on the pocketbook."

The peak of expenditures for the religious program in the United States was reached in 1929 when the national income was at its highest, Dr. Weber pointed out. The average per capita underwriting for religion at that time was 4½ cents a day, he said. Today it is a little over two cents a day and the aim is to boost it to at least three cents a day, he declared.

Women Seek 'Genuine' Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has issued to its member groups a statement covering a set of proposals which, they believe, may have important bearings upon the settlement of European affairs.

The "peace" which exists at present between countries is, they declare, not the peace for which they have stood and worked during the past 20 years. Rather it is a measure of "peaceful change," dictated by four Powers and forced upon a small State which was not represented when its dismemberment was finally decided upon.

The Women's International League makes three proposals. In the first place, they believe, recent European events should be interpreted to the widest possible circles in the light of W. I. L. principles, and the "net of insinuations, calumnies, and lies" about Czechoslovakia should be destroyed by making widely known the facts about the events which led up to that country's "unscrupulous abandonment."

Second, their statement points out that Czechoslovakia wants urgently a long term international loan of some $250,000,000 for the transformation and reconstruction of its national economy-industries, commerce, public roads, railways and the like—as well as for a large scale solution of the problems connected with the migration of the thousands of refugees into Czech areas.

National Sections are urged therefore to campaign for such a loan in their respective countries, to encourage increased imports of Czech products, and to educate a strong public opinion for the placing of commercial orders with Czechoslovakia.

Third, the statement draws attention to the fact that questions regarding the revision of frontiers and the settling of minority problems are again in the foreground, and urges national groups to devote a great part of their work during the coming months to the solution of such problems. To give in to force, the statement declares, is no solution. Such a procedure may lead to a temporary avoidance of war, but it can never lead to a constructive settlement or to a just and lasting peace.

"Pacifism," the statement concludes, "is not quietistic acceptance of betrayal and lies for the sake of 'peace.' Pacifism is the struggle for truth, the struggle for right, the struggle for clear political aims, for firm political will and action. Pacifism is not weak acceptance of 'faits accomplis' achieved by brute force. Pacifism is courageous initiative for a constructive policy of just peace."

Women of Mexico Ready to Vote If Amendment Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexican women are preparing themselves to vote and hold office in anticipation of a Constitutional amendment which will give them these rights. Hopes are high that the amendment will be ratified by the first of the year.

Ten states have ratified the amendment which was passed by both houses of the Legislature after recommendation by President Cardenas. When five more states approve it, the Congress may declare the amendment passed.

Study courses to prepare Mexican women to assume their new privileges and responsibilities have been initiated by the Federated Women's Societies. These include courses in socialism, political economy, elementary constitutional rights, public speaking, etc. A spokesman for the group stated the women can learn these studies as well as cooking and sewing and expressed the conviction that Mexican women will be successful in their future public careers since many have an aptitude for politics.

Welles States U. S. Hopes For Defense of the Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The intention of the United States to use its expanding military power to protect the entire western hemisphere from attack was stated here last night by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, in a radiocast to Latin-American countries.

Previously President Roosevelt had inferentially extended the protecting mantle of the U. S. Navy around the South American continent. Last night Mr. Welles did it more directly, but was careful to put it on a basis of co-operation with the Latin states.

"As a nation we will assure ourselves," he said, "that we are in a position to defend ourselves from all aggression from whatever source it may arise, and to be prepared with our fellow democracies of the new world in preserving the western hemisphere safe from any threat of attack."

Mr. Welles's speech was regarded as part of the intensive preparation going on in American diplomacy for the Pan-American conference to open at Lima, Peru, on Dec. 9. The basic hope of the Administration is that the Lima conference can draw more closely the ties that join the American nations and produce ultimately a self-sufficient economic area which could ride out the storm by itself in the event of war in Europe.

No Serious Doubt

There never has been any serious doubt that the U. S. Navy would resist any overt aggression in South America from overseas. But the emphasis on such a disposition at this time is considered extremely important in diplomatic circles. Mr. Welles not only carried the statement of this intention along another step, but also emphasized the hope in the State Department that it can be put on a co-operative basis.

It is possible that some form of defensive military alliance will result from the Lima conference.

Mr. Welles stressed the importance of improved relations among all American nations. He said that "periodic meetings, such as the coming conference at Lima," provide the opportunity to perfect organization and procedure.

"The system of consultation and co-operation which crystallized in such an initially satisfactory form in the last inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires indicates, I believe," he went on, "the course which we must pursue in our inter-American relations in order to achieve the objectives we have set for ourselves. It has already been proved good in practice. It holds even greater promise for the future.

"That it be strengthened and upheld is of vital importance to every one of our nations. Our respective freedom, independence and future welfare may depend upon our continued solidarity. Just two years ago the American republics in a joint declaration unanimously proclaimed that any threat to the peace of any one of the American republics was a threat to the peace of all of them and justified immediate consultation between them all.

Individual Security

"Not only the physical integrity of the nations of the New World, but the security of the individual rights and liberties of their citizens, may also depend upon the maintenance of that relationship.

"At this epoch in the history of the world, the doctrine of hatred is threatening civilization. You can see it extending its influence month by month, day by day, as its shadow darkens more and more the face of the earth.

"How can there be peace in the world, as the President said the other night, if the reign of law is to be replaced by the recurrent sanctification of sheer force; if national policies adopt as a deliberate instrument the dispersion all over the world of millions of helpless and persecuted wanderers with no place to lay their heads; if men and women are not free to think their own thoughts, to express their own feelings, to worship God?

"As a nation we will assure ourselves that we are in a position to defend ourselves from all aggression from whatever source it may arise, and to be prepared to join with our fellow democracies of the New World in preserving the Western Hemisphere safe from any threat of attack.

"But the nations of the New World can do still more: they can guard and maintain inviolate the freedom of men's souls and intellects by the preservation and strengthening of the spirit of tolerance and the Democratic institutions which are instinct in the national lives of every one of our twenty-one nations, and through their example and through their continued close co-operation they can greatly aid in the establishment of a better world order."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Miss Jones Comes to Tea

By J. M. E. Crawshaw

The drought had broken. For several days it had rained continuously, and the thirsty earth had soaked up the water as fast as it fell. Miss Brown paddled about in gumboots and mackintosh, going squelch at every step. Bunch, the farm dog, bounded along beside her, getting muddier and dirtier than you would think possible.

The six hens, Dora, Queechy, Sophia, Esther, Susan, and Polly-Yellow-Stockings, were the only creatures who did not seem to appreciate the rain. They moped about with draggled feathers, muttering "Caaawk, caaaawk," to themselves as they picked their way between the puddles in the yard or huddled miserably in the barn.

"You silly things!" said Miss Brown, "you ought to be pleased the rain has come. There would be no nice, fresh, greenstuff for you to eat if it didn't rain sometimes."

But Dora, Queechy, Sophia, Esther, Susan, and Polly-Yellow-Stockings only answered "Caaawk," and went to scratch in the chaff-heap behind the barn door.

Miss Brown went into the barn, too. She liked playing there; it was so dark and mysterious up in the hay loft, and so exciting climbing over the bales of hay and along the big beam that spanned the roof just above them.

A Picnic Tea

But this wet afternoon she didn't spend any time climbing about, for she was expecting her friend Miss Jones to tea, and Mrs. Brown had said they might have a picnic in the barn. She hummed a little tune as she set out the cups and saucers on a convenient bale of hay and then climbed down the ladder to fetch the rest of the tea things.

Mrs. Brown knew exactly what to pack up for a picnic tea. There were two little crusty loaves of new bread, one with a J and one with a B pricked on the top of them; and two little cherry cakes bursting with cherries. There were pats of golden butter, and two little cream cartons filled with strawberry jam, and four cookies, and two ginger snaps, at the bottom of the basket, two apples, and beside the basket a well-wrapped jug of hot cocoa.

Miss Brown carried the basket carefully up the ladder and looked at her watch to see if it were time for Miss Jones to arrive. The watch had been a present from her Uncle George who had bought it in Switzerland, and she was so proud of it that Mr. Brown said she would wear it out by looking at it so much! She had worn the fastening rather loose because she kept on taking it off to look at the pretty enameled back, but it was all right if you remembered to pinch it well.

She had just decided that it was high time Miss Jones had arrived when she heard the car stop by the yard gates, and there was Miss Jones jumping out. She ran to meet her.

In the Hay Loft

"I'll pick Jenny up on my way back at half-past six," Mr. Jones called, and shutting the door of the car, drove away.

"Come on," said Miss Brown, "we've got exactly two and a half hours and three minutes before you need go, and the tea's all ready."

They scrambled up the ladder and laid their wet macintoshes and gumboots and sou'westers on the hay-bales to dry. Then they started to eat their tea.

I don't know if you've noticed it, but things taste so much nicer if they are eaten in the half-dark of a hay loft. Miss Brown and Miss Jones thought so, anyway. They sipped their cocoa and ate every bit of the crusty loaves, and the cherry cakes, and the cookies, and the ginger snaps, and the apples, not to mention the strawberry jam and the golden butter. After everything had vanished, they packed the cups and saucers safely away in the basket and played games among the hay-bales.

Suddenly Miss Jones remembered about the time. She was lying hidden under a haybale, being a Red Indian Chief, while Miss Brown, the other Chief, was stalking the six hens, who were Pale Faces. The hens seemed to understand, for they were making a great noise among themselves, and she had to shout twice to ask Miss Brown what time it was before she heard.

Miss Brown stopped stalking the hens and looked at her left wrist. Then she gave a cry.

"My watch has gone!"

Miss Jones came out from under her haybale.

"You can't have lost it," she said. "You had it at tea, I know."

Polly-Yellow-Stockings

Then she began hunting among the hay, and under the tea-basket, and in all the places where Miss Brown might have dropped it. Miss Brown hunted, too. She was trying very hard not to cry. Her precious watch that Uncle George had given her. She began to turn the hay over wildly in case it had slipped down when she was crawling about.

At last she said, "It's no good, Jenny. I can't find it. We'd better go into the house and ask Mother the time."

Miserably the two little girls put on their gum boots and mackintoshes. Sadly they climbed down the ladder, Miss Brown carrying the teacups in their basket and Miss Jones following with both the sou'westers.

All at once she said, "What can Polly-Yellow-Stockings be doing?"

Polly-Yellow-Stockings was certainly behaving most oddly. She was running in circles with something in her beak, while all the other hens were running after her. Miss Jones joined in the chase.

Round and round the barn they went till they were breathless and Polly-Yellow-Stockings couldn't even say, "Tuc-tuc!" Then, with a wild grab, Miss Jones caught hold of whatever it was that Polly-Yellow-Stockings was carrying and took it out of her beak.

Polly-Yellow-Stockings stopped running round the barn. She said "Caaaawk!" in a satisfied manner, and started to scratch on the chaff-heap. Queechy and Dora and Sophia and Esther and Susan stopped chasing her and began to preen their feathers. Miss Jones looked at the thing in her hand.

"Why Betty!" she cried, "It's your watch!"

It must have fallen off when Miss Brown was stalking the hens, and Polly-Yellow-Stockings had found it and had kept the other hens from pecking at it. Miss Brown clasped it firmly round her wrist and fixed it firmly with a piece of string. She was taking no more risks.

"It's just half-past six," she said. "We'd better go to the gate."

She thanked Polly-Yellow-Stockings for helping her to find the watch, but Polly-Yellow-Stockings seemed to have forgotten all about it, and went on scratching on the chaff-heap as if nothing had happened.

Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

They Call Him William

They call him William. He is a little blue hippopotamus made from clay. Neatly painted on his sides, head, and back are buds and flowers of plants which grew in the Nile Valley, Egypt, about 4,000 years ago. William was found with figures of men and animals in the tomb of an ancient Egyptian steward whose name was Senbi. Today William's home is in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Peter Makes Christmas Cards

It had been a dull, rainy autumn day, and Peter, aged four and a quarter, was tiring of his blocks and little toy cars and picture books.

"Shall we make some Christmas cards?" asked Mother, who had been waiting, prepared, for just this moment.

Peter had never made Christmas cards, so it was a new and interesting idea. He ran for his little blunt scissors and his colored pencils. Mother brought a sheaf of colored kindergarten paper which she had bought from a mail-order house. Some of the sheets, red, green, and blue, were cut in half, and each half folded twice to make a card. This size just fitted a stack of envelopes they happened to have.

Tracing and Cutting

With a pencil, Peter traced around the outlines, on other colored papers, of some flat rubber kittens, dogs, elephants, and other animals, from a puzzle game he has. Mother drew some Christmas trees, stars, bells, candles, and little houses. Peter cut out all these simple shapes and then Mother showed him how to paste them on cards. She added tiny yellow flames to the candles, red balls and candles to the Christmas trees. She found a box of tissue paper, tinsel cord, seals, and Christmas cards received last Christmas and carefully saved.

The tinsel cord was threaded into a needle and strung over the branches of the pasted Christmas trees. The prettiest seals were chosen and pasted, one to a card, to make a simple but effective greeting. The patterned tissue paper yielded pictures to be pasted too. The Christmas cards gave gold and silver paper for the stars and candles. From some cards, the pictures were cut to paste on the folders.

Cellophane Windows

Mother became so much interested that she trimmed the paper trees quite elaborately, and made another design of four window panes cut out of blue paper, with cellophane for glass, a red candle in each pane, and a green wreath with a silver bow in the center. No two were alike, all were original, and all bore Peter's mark, even though Mother did help. Peter printed his name in colored pencil inside each folder, or pasted on letters, which Mother had cut out, to spell his name.

When Daddy came home, all the cards were lined across the closed piano for his inspection. He liked best a green tree with colored candles, on a buff background. Peter's favorite was a red folder with a little white house, two green trees and two yellow stars. Mother liked best a blue one with a line of three green trees and two yellow stars above.

Now they were all ready to be put into the envelopes and sent to Peter's playmates and aunts and uncles for Christmas. Best of all, Peter had a happy day even though he could not be outdoors to play in the sandpile.

Feeding Birds in Winter

Have you ever looked out on a chilly morning and wondered how the birds are faring? There are no flies, and the leaves that harbor small insects are nearly all swept away.

What can we give them? There is always plenty of bread to spare, but it is not very exciting, and can become monotonous after a time.

Tits, we know, like nuts, and with very little trouble we can have Blue Tits, Cole Tits, and Great Tits hovering round our doors and windowsills, if we live in England or any other country where they thrive. The most familiar American variety is the chickadee, or black-capped titmouse.

Stringing Peanuts

To attract tits, buy some peanuts and a length of wire, and thread the unshelled nuts through the center. When ready, hang them over a near-by branch of a tree or a nail in the wall. Soon the tits will arrive. You will have much fun watching them, for they are clever little acrobats and can cling onto the wire in all positions—even head downward—swinging in the wind, pecking at the shell, and finally being rewarded with the nut.

Tits quickly become tame, and will even feed out of your hand when they get to know you. I put a few shelled peanuts in my window-box every night and am awakened in the morning by a cheerful "Pip pip," which I feel sure means "Thank you."

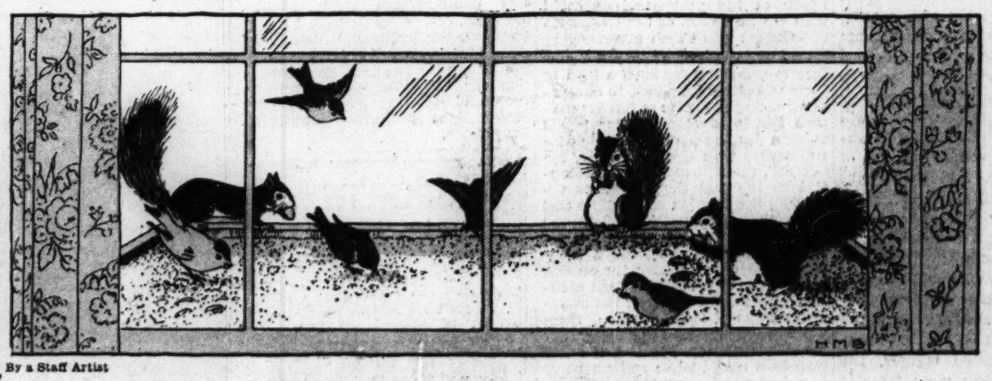
An Early Caller

Last spring, I happened to leave the bag of nuts on a table at the far end of my room and was surprised when I awoke to hear a rustling of paper. There on the table was a Great Tit helping itself out of the bag. I lay quietly and watched it fly through the window with a nut several times, which made me feel sure my little visitor must be a mother bird, for only a mother, anxiously searching for her children's breakfast would have braved so perilous a journey.

After that I always left the bag handy, and the rustling of the paper awoke me as regularly as an alarm clock.

In cold weather, fat is much appreciated by finches, robins, blackbirds and thrushes, who will gather in your garden if you put out a "fat" cake for them. This is how it is made. Get someone to melt down a good supply of fat for you, and while it is still warm, mix in hemp seed, carraway seed, bits of cheese, bacon rind, and bread and cake crumbs. When the fat is quite cold and firm, put it out in the garden on a table or shelf and watch the results.

K. M.



By a Staff Artist

The Busy Window Box

Abbie Jo lay in her little bed and looked out at the square patch of blue sky framed inside her window. All summer long the gay colors of her window box had nodded along the bottom of that square. Now that the frosts had withered them Abbie Jo missed them.

Just the day before she had trimmed and pulled the brown stems and tidied the box for the winter. Only a few seeds and curled up leaves remained in place of the bright petunias that had blossomed there.

"I wonder what I could put there to make it pretty for the winter," Abbie Jo sighed.

A little flash of red-brown fur moved along the edge of the windowsill. A jerk of tail, a jump, and it landed upon the empty window box.

"Mr. Squirrel!" Abbie Jo said softly, remembering just in time not to cry it out and scare the little fellow.

Mr. Squirrel it was. He had played about the garden all summer. He sat now with his little tail curled up along his back like a question mark.

"And why haven't I used this fine perch before?" it seemed to be asking. Then Mr. Squirrel reached down and picked up something. His little paws flew to his mouth.

Nibble, nibble, nibble, went the sharp little teeth about some tiny thing.

"He has found one of those seeds," Abbie Jo whispered to herself. It gave her a splendid idea.

"I know," she smiled to herself. "I know what I'll put in my box this winter. I'll put seeds and nuts so Mr. Squirrel will come to see me every day."

As soon as her little visitor went away, Abbie Jo ran down to the kitchen. She told mother about her plan.

Mother gave her three walnuts and a crust or two of dry bread. Then Abbie Jo hurried back. She opened her window and dropped the nuts and crusts into the box.

"Instead of watering my plants, I'll feed my animals, to make them grow," she said, smiling.

Abbie Jo's garden did grow. Mr. Squirrel not only came every day and grew fatter, but Mr. Squirrel invited his friends. Perhaps I should say that, because Mr. Squirrel liked nuts best, he left the bread crusts for the sparrows to find, and they invited themselves.

Abbie Jo's window box was scarcely ever empty. Almost any time, she could walk into her room and see the flutter of wings and hear the chatter of sparrows or watch a red tail jerking cheerfully over the nut its owner was nibbling.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Simon Squirrel and the Pecans

It was a cool autumn morning. Simon Squirrel waked from a sound night's sleep. He rubbed his eyes as he stepped to the door of his home in the top of the hollow oak tree.

"My!" he exclaimed, when he felt the fresh, cool air. "Summer must have gone. Why, I believe it is time to gather nuts, and I am glad it is, because I have only a few pecans left of the sackful that Bennie Bear was good enough to give me when I was hungry last spring."

"I'll work hard this fall," he thought, "and store enough nuts to last me all the year. But before I store a single pecan I must fill Bennie Bear's sack and return it to him."

Simon Squirrel went into his storeroom and emptied the remaining nuts from the bag into a pan. Then he took his little blue basket from the high shelf and started to the pecan grove, which was near his home.

"Picking up nuts will be fun this year," he thought, as he gazed at the pretty basket. It was a birthday present from his Grandma Gray Squirrel, who hoped that her young grandson would learn to be more fond of work.

When he reached the grove, he found that the nuts were beginning to drop from the trees. By running around beneath the trees and watching the ground closely he was able to pick up scattering nuts.

First-Comer

"I don't see anyone at work yet," he said to himself. "It's rather early in the season, but I'll start to work just the same."

For several hours Simon Squirrel looked for pecans to put in his basket. When it was nearly full, he emptied it into the bag, and looked at the sun.

"It must be about noon," he thought. "I'll go home and rest a while." He set the basket down beside the sack and went home.

After Simon Squirrel had eaten his dinner, he lay on his little cot and dozed a few minutes. Then up he jumped and ran back to the pecan grove.

There was the sack where he had left it, but his basket was gone. A puzzled expression came over his face.

"I thought I had left my basket right here by the sack," he said to himself. "But maybe I took it home with me."

Back he trotted to his hollow oak tree home. But the basket was not there.

"Maybe a puff of wind blew the basket from where I left it," he thought, and back he went to the pecan trees. He frisked here and there through the grove, but no basket did he see.

"I wouldn't mind so much," he told himself, "only it was a gift. And it is so pretty, too."

He was almost ready to stop searching when he met Walter Wren carrying the biggest worm Simon Squirrel had ever seen. It was so heavy that he had to walk on the ground with it instead of flying.

A Present for Jenny Wren

"Good afternoon, Walter Wren," Simon Squirrel said. "Isn't your load rather heavy?"

"Yes, it is," Walter Wren agreed.

"You see," he explained, "it's to be a surprise for my mother, Jenny Wren. She brought me so much food when I was small that I want to do something for her now that I am big and strong."

"Where are you taking the worm?" Simon Squirrel asked.

"To the rambler rose which grows at the foot of the big oak tree," Walter Wren answered.

"Why that's just below where I live," said Simon Squirrel. "I would carry the worm there for you if I could find my basket."

"Is your basket blue?" asked Walter Wren.

"Yes, it is," answered Simon Squirrel. "Can you tell me where it is?"

"About an hour ago," replied Walter Wren, "I saw Jackie Jay playing with a blue basket in the tall pecan tree at the far side of the grove."

"Just My Color"

"Meddlesome fellow!" Simon Squirrel exclaimed. "If you will wait here, Walter Wren, I will come back and help you as soon as I get my basket." Simon Squirrel hurried away.

Soon he reached the tall pecan tree. At first he didn't see anybody. Then he heard a shrill voice saying, "Yes, I am sure it was put there for me, because it is just my color."

Simon Squirrel looked up into the tree. There on the lowest branch sat Jackie Jay Bird holding a blue basket."

"Jackie Jay, did you find that basket beside a sack of pecans?" called Simon Squirrel. "I have lost my blue basket."

"Yes," admitted Jackie Jay quite pleasantly. "I didn't know it was yours. Here it is." And he flew down and gave the basket to Simon Squirrel.

"Thank you, Jackie Jay," said Simon Squirrel. "You may play with the basket sometimes when I am not using it, but please don't take it again without permission."

And Simon Squirrel scampered away with the basket to help Walter Wren, as he had promised.

After School

I know a little window
Where someone waits for me;
Where someone waits and watches
With keen expectancy.

So when I turn the corner
That brings it into view,
I see the little window
With someone peering through.

And then as I draw nearer
(Surprising to relate,)
That little self-same someone
Comes scampering through the gate.

When I'm from school returning,
It's fun to know there'll be
A little someone speeding
A Welcome Home to me!

N. M. F.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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Hitler Rejects Disarmament Until 'War Spirit' Is Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 7—Practical disarmament is impossible so long as there is no mental disarmament and until this law is realized Germany will continue rearming, Reichsführer Hitler declared yesterday to the tenth anniversary congress of the National Socialist Party at Weimar.

Just as some months ago anti-German activities of sections of the European and American press and of Jews abroad were given as a reason for further German rearmament, so now anti-German attacks of some British politicians were mentioned by Herr Hitler as evidence of that war spirit which had to be exorcised before international peace and disarmament could be contemplated. This kind of spirit was all the more serious in democracy, it was declared, since these very people might tomorrow be the Government.

Rudolf Hess, Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party, stated the situation quite clearly at Reichenberg in the German Sudetenland on Nov. 5 when he declared: "The Führer has drawn the necessary lesson from the attacks of certain politicians in democratic countries. He has taken care that we shall remain armed to resist this determination to destroy us, and that we shall be better armed in the future. . . Nobody can tell who in six months time will be Ministers in a democracy and how such men will guide the destiny of its people."

"Winning Others to Peace,"

Germany, Herr Hitler, maintained, should be left alone to carry on its own work uninterruptedly and this would do no harm to others. "As a peace lover I have sought to create for the German people those arms and weapons calculated also for winning others to peace. There are people who insult a hedgehog because it has sharp points. But they should leave it alone. A hedgehog has never attacked anyone unless it has been threatened. This applies to us and we should be left alone. All we want is peace, the possibility of work and the right to existence for our people the same as others claim."

The lesson to be drawn from the hopes of "certain foreign politicians" that Germany and Italy would be destroyed, according to Herr Hitler, is that Germans must stand closer to one another and draw closer to their friends. "The more Germany becomes one community the less important become the aims of these war propagandists and the more we shall unite with the State similarly placed with ourselves (Italy) the less inclination will they have to pick a quarrel with us."

Were Ready With Arms

The successes of 1938, in Herr Hitler's opinion, had shown them the right way to go, for these successes did not come from international conferences, but because the Germans had been ready with their arms. "When the outside world talks of disarmament we also are ready for it, but on one condition—that first war propaganda should disarm. But as long as others only talk disarmament while continuing to make war propaganda in a disgraceful way, we can only assume that they simply desire to steal our weapons so as to prepare again for us the fate of 1918 and 1919."

Herr Hitler launched his lecturing of democracies with a historical review in which he branded action by the World War victors in disregard of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points as "the greatest betrayal of all time."

"Let democracies understand this: If they talk about rights of small peoples, they should not deny rights to big peoples," he said.

"But history has shown that democracy in practice is different from democracy in theory.

"Democrats can only conceive of one duty, namely, to uphold democracy with resultant liberty to anybody to incite to war.

Doubts Authority of Democracies

Herr Hitler developed as his theme that if there were only authoritarian states in the world to deal with, disarmament would be possible.

But, he told his shouting listeners, he was "suspicious of the democratic states' ability" to keep their word and carry through without war.

Germany, he said, had become a great power through arms.

"The German is either the first soldier or he is none at all," he declared.

"We won't forget how our success came. . . . We know that had we remained unarmed negotiations would have gone on forever."

"The umbrella-carrying type of political leader is gone," he explained amid howls of laughter from his audience.

Freedom of Speech

Herr Hitler's attack upon the speeches of Mr. Winston Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty and Sir Arthur Greenwood, Secretary of the Labor Party's Research and Information department, as well as other British politicians was naturally an attack against freedom of speech as interpreted in democratic countries. In the totalitarian states such freedom has long since disappeared because here only what subserves the State's immediate policies is permissible.

Such freedom, whether in speech or the press in democratic countries, has been the subject of a number of references in the speeches of German politicians during the past few months and will be pursued with the same resolution in which the National Socialists have pursued their other aims in both home and foreign policy.

Particular objection is also taken to what is regarded here as superior Anglo-Saxon habit of giving moral advice to Germany. This is shown in recent press answers to President Roosevelt's and Secretary Hull's attack on European dictators as "sanctifiers of sheer force" and as creators of "anarchy of economic warfare." America, says the Berliner Borsenzeitung, should concentrate upon its own work—that is upon the cure of unemployment at home."

Freedom of Worship

In a sermon delivered yesterday, Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, protested against the suppression of individual rights in religion, claiming for all Roman Catholics the right to believe in God and attend divine service, and urging them to stand against slanders against the Pope and Roman Catholic institutions and on behalf of faith. He also protested that prisoners in the concentration camp at Dachau had been refused any kind of religious instruction.

"While the Church insists upon loyalty toward the proper secular authorities, it is bound to raise its voice to champion the God-given rights of personality," he added firmly, defending "the right to express convictions and follow one's own conscience."

Lindbergh Called 'Spy' by Molotoff

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, last night called Col. Charles A. Lindbergh a "ruffian spy."

He referred casually to the American at a celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution, charging that capitalist countries presently were sending spies to the U. S. S. R.

This was the second Soviet attack on Colonel Lindbergh within a month. On Oct. 10, a statement signed by 11 Russian airmen accused him of minimizing Soviet air strength to give British Prime Minister Chamberlain arguments for making the Munich peace instead of defending Czechoslovakia.

It grew out of unverified reports published in two London newspapers that Colonel Lindbergh, who recently inspected the aviation industries of Russia and Germany, had belittled Soviet air prowess.

Women Musicians Demand Union Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With 75 per cent of their numbers unemployed, women members of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, are seeking representation on the Executive Board of their Union. They hold that since their membership totals approximately 900, constituting about one seventh of the Union's rolls, they should have at least one representative on the nine-member Executive Board.

Miss Rose Becker and Miss Elizabeth Barry are seeking nomination by a women's committee which will pick a candidate Nov. 9. This candidate will contest with male members for election to the Board.

Dayton Schools Still Closed

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Dayton's 34,000 public school students started Nov. 7 their second week of enforced idleness. The Board of Education closed the schools because of lack of funds.

Royal Scout

Prince Gustaf Adolf
Standing outside office tent at Tullgarn Camp, Sweden.

Annual Scout Camp In Sweden Directed By King's Grandson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Prince Gustaf Adolf, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, is one of this country's most enthusiastic Scouts. As Chairman of the Swedish Scout Board he has helped to co-ordinate the different branches of Scout activity.

The big annual camp, which was held this year in the grounds of Tullgarn Royal Palace by the sea just outside Stockholm, was notable as being the first time the four different Scout organizations had met in camp. There were 6,300 boys present, of whom 400 came from other countries.

Prince Gustaf Adolf was head of the meetings and led the competitions and sports. He lived in a small tent and on one occasion during night operations he slept rolled up in a blanket under a fir tree in the palace grounds.

Hungarian Army Hailed by Crowds In Regained Area

WITH THE HUNGARIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 7 (AP)—Hungary's steel-helmeted cavalry and infantry pushed its new frontier farther into Czechoslovakia today, occupying four more villages and towns north of the Danube amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

Continuing the occupation begun Saturday, the Hungarian troops marched under scores of garlanded arches and were showered with flowers.

Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, is expected to lead the troops into the large manufacturing city of Kassa, on the final day of occupation Nov. 10.

Kassa has a population of 70,000. Other troops will take over Munkacas, 27,000 population; Uzhorod, 30,000; Ersekujvar, 22,000; Beregszasz and Losonc, 15,000; and Rozsnyo, 12,000.

Admiral Horthy formally took possession of Hungary's share of dismembered Czechoslovakia, when he rode a white horse across the Danube bridge into Komarnoff at the head of infantry, artillery, and cavalry regiments, and tank units.

Horthy's Exploit Recalled

Quick to appreciate the drama of his crossing of the Danube, Hungarians recalled that in 1919 Admiral Horthy, then head of a counter-revolutionary movement, rode a white horse to enter Budapest and wrest authority from the Communists.

Once across the bridge, the Admiral rode to a stand where Madame Horthy, Members of Parliament, and local officials sat.

There, in response to words of welcome, the regent said:

"I bring to our home-coming, brothers, the love of all Hungary.

"In a city so rich with Hungarian tradition I can do no more than thank you for the faith and patience with which you have awaited this day.

"I myself never ceased to believe with fanatic zeal that this day of victories would come to us."

There was another touch of ceremoney at Esztergom, to the east, where Hapsburg Archduke Josef, World War Army Commander, reviewed the regiment which bears his name.

"Only Partial Justice"

Meanwhile, enthusiasm whipped up by military occupation of a sizable chunk of Czechoslovakia inspired Hungarian leaders to tell the people this victory was "only partial justice."

Hungary, they said, rejoiced that Italian-German arbitration brought the return of 4,875 square miles of territory, about one-fifth of the total lost to Czechoslovakia at the end of the World War. But, speakers added, the nation would not be satisfied with that.

The Archduke Joseph called for a drive to gain full revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

"Now, without distinction of class or rank, we will only be Hungarians working for restoration of Saint Stephen's Hungary," he said.

Count Joseph Takach-Tolvay told a Budapest rally of thousands of Legionnaires, and Hungarian Youth Society members that "our 20 years' dream is only partly realized." The Count is head of the nation's 250,000 Legionnaires.

In the provincial town of Balatonboglar, Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the Small Landowners' Party which is the strongest government opposition, echoed similar feelings.

"This is only partial justice," he said. "It is still the hope in all of us that now full justice will follow."

Charged With Plotting

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 7 (AP)—The newspaper Lidove Noviny said Nov. 5 that all property of Andrew Brody, first Prime Minister of autonomous Ruthenia in Czechoslovakia, would be confiscated. Charges of high treason were made against Mr. Brody, who was accused of plotting with Hungarians.

Dr. Burke's Birds Top Pigeon Show

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (AP)—Dr. Edgar Burke of Jersey City, N. J., swept most of the major honors Nov. 6 in the fifty-seventh annual show of the International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.

Dr. Burke's entries won first place as best bird in the show, best old bird, best show bird, and best young show bird. James Potts and Sons of Medford, Mass., took first place in the racer class and in the old bird racer class. George T. Twombley of Medford, Mass., won first place in the best young bird, racer class. More than 1,000 birds were entered.

Paul Huber of Hillside, N. J., was elected president; Frank J. Curry of Colywyn, Pa., First Vice-President; William Becker of Woodside, L. I., Second Vice-President; Henry Kaske of Hyattsville, Md., Third Vice-President, and Arthur T. Nelson, Baltimore, Md., Secretary-Treasurer for the thirteenth term.

North Carolina Cuts Bonded Indebtedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina has reduced its bonded indebtedness by $85,565,346 during the past 11 years, including the present $30,771,320 in the present bond sinking fund, the State Treasurer has announced.

The outstanding bonded debt now is listed at $152,413,500, including bonds to be paid with the $30,771,320 listed above.

The Local Government Commission estimates that counties, cities, and towns have paid off $42,000,000 of their outstanding bonds during the past six years. Actual figures showed a reduction of $32,499,727 in bonded debt between July 1, 1932, and July 1, 1936, after allowing for new issues. It is estimated reduction has continued at the rate of $5,000,000 a year since then. The refinancing of local division debts has, according to the Commission's estimate, resulted in a saving of about $35,000,000 in interest charges to citizens.

A Man in the News

Burns Still Learning After a Long Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The veteran John Burns, first working trade unionist to become a member of a British Cabinet, has come back into the news with the approaching publication of an autobiography he has been writing of his long and eventful career.

That Mr. Burns' presence in the august counsels of the British Government of more than 30 years ago implied a minor revolution in English politics may be gathered from the unorthodox observations attached to his name in the severely formal pages of the current Who's Who. Under education the notice reads: "Battersea and at night schools, and still learning. Came into the world with a struggle; struggling now, and prospects of continuing it."

Today, Mr. Burns lives in a pleasant red-brick house on Clapham Common overlooking the London in which he played a notable part a generation ago.

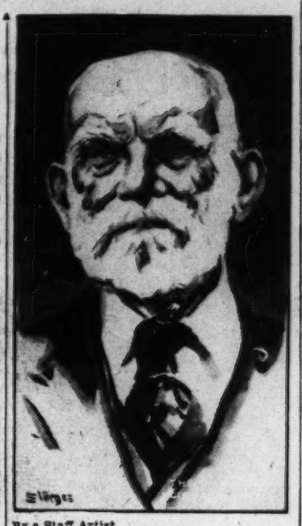
Born in 1858 at Vauxhall, London, of Scottish parentage, he attended a primary school at Battersea until his eleventh year when he went to work in a candle factory. At 14 he was apprenticed for seven years to an engineer. After his day's work in a Millbank machine shop he used to study political economy in the volumes of John Stuart Mill, Robert Owen, and William Cobbett.

Served as Foreman Engineer

He also made friends with a fellow worker of French extraction, Victor Delahaye, who had witnessed the Commune. After attaining manhood he went for a year to the West African Coast as a foreman engineer. He saved up his earnings and with them succeeded in making a six-months tour of France, Germany, and Austria where he studied political and economic conditions.

Returning to England he took up labor questions and addressed public meetings. In 1878 he was arrested and locked up for the night for his part in an open-air demonstration on Clapham Common which ended in some disturbances. In 1887 in company with the late Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, he took a leading share in a Labor meeting in Trafalgar Square in which a serious clash with the police occurred. On this occasion he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. He was then associated with a movement calling itself the Social Democratic Federation which put him up unsuccessfully as a Parliamentary candidate for West Nottingham.

At the same time he was an active member of the Amalgamated Engineers' Trade Union. He maintained himself by working as an engineer in printing works. In 1889 he was elected a member of the London County Council, chief municipal body of the Metropolis. While there he was supported by an allowance of £2 weekly subscribed by his constituents who were workers in Battersea. The same year he acted with Mr. Ben Tillett in organizing a London Dock walkout. In 1892 he was elected to the House of Commons for Battersea, and he held this seat in the elections of 1895, 1900, and 1906.



By a Staff Artist

John Burns
"Common-Sense" Socialist

Independent in Radicalism

In Parliament he was known as an independent radical. As such he was included in December 1905 in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet, his portfolio being that of President of the Local Government Board.

He won golden opinions among his new associates as a capable administrator but lost favor with his Socialist allies who found his sturdy common sense opposed to many of their plans.

In 1898 he was included in a Cabinet formed by the then Prime Minister, the late Mr. Herbert Asquith.

Early in 1914 he became President of the Board of Trade. He held this office only six months, resigning in August of that year because he could not bring himself to recognize the necessity of war.

In 1918 when his life-long associate, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, returned to public life he considered doing the same. He was offered an opportunity to stand as M. P. for his old constituency of Battersea, but his Labor supporters made it a condition that he should accept their program. This he characteristically refused to do.

"I do not believe," he told them, "in political indentured labor. A war against militarism must not end in conscript members of Parliament."

So he withdrew his candidature and has not since taken any part in public affairs.

Rumanian-Yugoslav 'Unity' Reported on Vital Issues

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 7 (AP)—King Carol of Rumania and Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, reached a "unity of attitude on all pertinent questions" in a conference Nov. 5 in the Royal Palace.

A communiqué announcing the meeting between the King and the Prince, who came here Nov. 4, said that in addition to the "unity of attitude" the two agreed "co-operation between Rumania and Yugoslavia will be more intimate than heretofore."

Their discussion of "current political questions" presumably included the loud demands for territorial revision echoing through the Balkans.

Both Rumania and Yugoslavia received large slices of Hungary after the World War.

Hungarian revisionists are beginning to agitate for recovery of parts of Transylvania, following the settlement of Hungary's minority quarrel with Czechoslovakia, while to the south Bulgaria is becoming restless under treaty restrictions.

Officials said that no official demands for territory had come from either Hungary or Bulgaria, but political observers believed the talk between King Carol and Prince Paul indicated the pressure for revision was being anticipated.

Sabotage Charged In Liner Explosion

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Criminal sabotage was blamed by District Attorney Earl Warren Nov. 7 for the blast that foundered the German freighter Vancouver Nov. 3 in Oakland Estuary.

As workmen pumped water from the Hamburg - American Line steamer to refloat it, Mr. Warren said: "There is no doubt that criminal action caused the explosion. We must get to the bottom of this situation immediately."

He said, however, that until the water could be pumped out, investigators were helpless. A hole five-feet square was blown in the vessel's side, seven feet below the water line.

Hungarians Hold Reunion After 20-Year Separation

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SATORALJA UJHELY, Hungary, Nov. 7—Using this little town sitting astride Hungary's border as an observation point, I watched the Hungarian State reoccupy its newly-acquired territories—and it is proving to be a very moving experience.

In one sense of the word this is a home-coming. Brothers are being united with brothers; children with parents. The dream of 20 years since the Treaty of Trianon is being realized, and most participants find it "too good to be true." They greet this fulfillment with tears of joy rather than laughter; with solemn hymns rather than with shouts of triumph.

The feelings which in these days find expression seem beyond all politics and imperial plans. If one's view were confined to the outward manifestations it would appear that this is simply a big family reunion.

Hungarian reoccupation is proving very simple and is more like a civic service than a military advance. It is accompanied in most places by very little pomp. The inhabitants of these border areas are almost entirely Hungarian and the majority simple peasants.

Flags of Paper and Calico

The Czechoslovak Army retired and the population hung out newly-made Hungarian flags of paper or calico; brought to light faded old Hungarian cockades or ribbons which they have preserved for two decades; gathered flowers and greeted small companies of Hungarian soldiers or civilian representatives when they appear to take over the territory.

Most of the liberated people have the typical furrowed stolid faces of peasants and as a rule they are poor. Quite a few of their children are still barefooted in November, yet they are all profoundly moved, and as they stand beside the road singing Hungarian hymns the words are slowed up in sobs of happiness. This correspondent saw a monocled journalist from Budapest embrace peasant grandmothers from a liberated village.

Commentary on Statesmanship

Tomorrow economic and political problems will dominate, but today is devoted to solemn rejoicing over bloodless reunion such as happens once in a millennium, and as one witnesses it one understands how unwise are statesmen who for political considerations separate brother from brother.

But at the same time one sees how virtually impossible it is to draw an ethnological boundary. Some 140,000 Slovaks and Ukrainians are included in the territory taken over by Hungary. One does not see them among those who are so happy at the "reclaiming" of Magyar territories. That is a different story and one which must be remembered in assessing the full importance of the change. But the fact remains that for the Hungarians, the return to their native land outweighs the difficulties in the creation of another minority.

By the end of the week more than 600,000 will have been restored and less than 100,000 will remain scattered throughout Slovakia and Ruthenia.

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The Home Forum

Adventure Into the Unknown

WHAT is the essence of a thrill? Is it not the element of the unknown in lesser or in greater degree? I was a novice, and thrilling as only a novice can, at what lay in front of me. Still in a familiar world, though about to do unfamiliar things, I followed my guide who led me through an unusual building on to a large open space. Steps were placed for me and everything made as easy as possible. But, as I stepped into that silver shining bird trailing its tail on the grass, I knew I was stepping into the complete unknown.

With something between a tingle and a tremble, I took my seat—one of fourteen. The door was shut and the tremble increased as we taxied over the grass. There was a pause, fraught with intense meaning; then the sudden roar of the engines told us the journey had begun. A row of seats ran down either side of the plane with racks above. Outside the spreading wings dipped and swayed. The first impression was not one of the immensity of space, nor of the rapidly shrinking earth; but pre-eminently I became aware of the microscopic world encased in this fragile compartment and of its vast importance. We were so utterly enclosed and self-contained, so utterly alone, belonging to nothing and nowhere, neither to the world beneath nor to the one above.

* * *

DOWN BELOW I could see towns with their little trains and little industrial centers growing still smaller and slowly slipping behind. Little farms, with their patchwork fields, joined them. Everything seemed leisurely. Could we be traveling really fast as airplanes are supposed to travel? A few wisps of mist now brushed the windows—we were rising through the clouds. Once above, we looked down on a sea of cotton wool, softly white, looking as if tossed by some giant eruption and left static and motionless. We peeped down through the gaps and realized these were the blue patches so familiar to those below.

The atmosphere inside was changing. At first it had been warm, but now I was glad to close the toy airshaft, conveniently placed above my seat. Others were doing the same. All the travelers looked, or appeared to look, quite normal as if sailing away over the tops of the clouds was quite in order with a morning's constitutional. Most of them were reading newspapers. Conversation was impossible. We were in a world of violent sound, though we gazed out at one of deep silence. Now we were nearing the sea—a green sheet with a white frill. Soon it changed to a vast expanse of pale translucence patched with cloud shadows. A lighter streak here and there showed something traveling fast. Just below steamed a liner. She looked becalmed, lying on a lace doily served on a green dish. Was she really moving? For a while, there was little to see except a single ship trailing its ribbon of lace. On the far horizon tiny clouds lay in a fairy haze, their tips flushed a delicate pink. A shadow-like smear, topped by a snow drift, appeared. It took form and became a monster fish playing on the top of the water. Someone wrote on a paper and passed it to me "Coast of France."

* * *

SO WE WERE traveling, after all, and fast. The water turned to bright jade along a rocky shore, then to turquoise of a startling brilliancy, so startling that the fields by contrast were almost yellow. Soon we were over the sea again in the flashing sunshine; yet, as I looked back, France was already enveloped in soft shadows. Soon another coast loomed ahead, Jersey, our journey's end. Down we sank into the cotton wool again, lower and lower. The sea and rocks assumed their normal shapes once more. Bump, bump, bump—down yet again. The earth heaved up to receive us. The dear, delightful earth, our own familiar world. Another few seconds and it would be ours. Friends waved gaily from the airport—slower and slower—stop! We belonged again, but the thrill of the unknown was over and could never be mine again

B. M.

Reminder

WHO dares to walk a wintry way
And share the secret of November
Shall plumb the rapture of a day
Whose beauty he shall long remember.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

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A TOILET BOX OF ANCIENT CORINTH

THIS toilet box is known as a pyxis. It was made in Corinth, Greece, some time in the seventh century B. C. The box itself is set upon a kind of pedestal, and the whole piece is ornamented with floral and lineal motives applied in a manner suggesting more than a little an Egyptian decoration. The major pattern is a double lotus band made continuous by interlacing curves.

Florida Oasis

HERE I find everything green, fresh, and fragrant, trees and shrubs in full foliage, and wild roses in flower. The dark waters of the St. John's, one of the noblest streams of the country, in depth and width like the St. Lawrence, draining almost the whole extent of the peninsula, are flowing under my window. On the opposite shore are forests of tall trees, bright in the new verdure of the season. . . . I have this moment returned from a ramble with my host through a hammock, he looking for his cows, and I, unsuccessfully, for a thicket of orange-trees. He is something of a florist, and gathered for me, as we went, some of the forest plants, which were in bloom. "We have flowers here," said he, "every month in the year."

I have used the word hammock, which here, in Florida, has a peculiar meaning. A hammock is a spot covered with a growth of trees which require a richer soil than the pine, such as the oak, the mulberry, the gum-tree, the hickory, etc. The greater part of East Florida consists of pine barrens—a sandy level, producing the long-leaved pine and the dwarf palmetto, a low plant, with fan-like leaves, and roots of a prodigious size. The hammock is a kind of oasis, a verdant and luxuriant island in the midst of these sterile sands, which make about nine-tenths of the soil of East Florida. In the hammocks grow the wild lime, the native orange, both sour and bittersweet, and the various vines and gigantic creepers of the country. The hammocks are chosen for plantations; here the cane is cultivated, and groves of the sweet orange planted. —From "Letters of a Traveller," by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

House to New Tenants

I KNOW I'm hardly
Resplendent, no,
Lovely of casement,
Noble of door.

Nor even spacious
As you desire.
O I know my rooftree
Should tower higher,

And my fireplace
Draw really well—
But now you are here
I can somehow tell

You will build a world
Where love and laughter
And peace shall blossom,
And good talk after

The night comes down,
And the lamps are lit,—
And I shall be friendly
As you permit!

ELAINE V. EMANS

"What immortal Mind alone can supply"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY generally regards supply as material, as a sufficiency of money or other material things with which to obtain the necessaries of daily living or of the larger demands of business and industry. And this is correct insofar as it may be called normal for all human needs to be properly satisfied. The difficulty with this view, however, is that men usually look to matter itself as the evidence of the desired substance, and do not take into account the essentially mental nature of the effort necessary to bring about the sought-for results.

Therefore, when men find themselves in stringent circumstances, having little money or other means wherewith to pay their debts or to obtain daily necessaries, they do not see that this state is primarily mental, that they are harboring and frightened by a mental sense of limitation which manifests itself in various degrees of penury. The only true remedy for this condition is to change their minds, as the saying goes, and thereby gain and maintain a right concept of substance and supply as spiritual. And as they do so, they find this truer sense of good gradually being made manifest in the bettering of their outward conditions.

To those who are suffering the pangs of reverses, losses, and impoverishment, these statements may appear as a pleasant but impracticable theory. But when such as these turn to Christian Science and seek to understand the fundamental truths which it presents, they can learn to prove for themselves that Mind, God, is the source of supply, and that the spontaneity of perpetual supply is the true fact to be demonstrated. It is one of the blessings of the practical teachings of Christian Science that as the individual wholeheartedly turns to God, he can prove true the words of the Psalmist concerning God (Psalms 72:12), "He shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper."

Through Christian Science, proofs are continually presented of God's presence and readiness to succor and to save, as men maintain in themselves the attitude which Paul enjoined upon the Romans (12:2): "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." It is indeed God's perfect will to bestow upon His children all good. And as men turn to Him, seeking to know and to obey His will, spiritual good is made clear to them in ways appreciable to human sense, thus showing the essentially mental character of substance and supply.

What, then, is the great universal need of mankind? Surely it is to have a better understanding of God as the infinite source of all good; as Father-Mother, creating and sustaining His perfect creation; as the source of health, happiness, abundance, immortality. Christian Science is helping all who turn to it to gain the true concept of God, and to prove, step by step, the truth of being, as revealed to Mary Baker Eddy and elucidated by her in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and her other works. In "Miscellaneous Writings" she has written (p. 365), "If Christian Science lacked the proof of its goodness and utility, it would destroy itself; for it rests alone on demonstration." And in the following paragraph, referring to humanity's need for spirituality, she says, "Good health and a more spiritual religion form the common want, and this want has worked out a moral result; namely, that mortal mind is calling for what immortal Mind alone can supply." And she adds, pertinently, "If the uniform moral and spiritual, as well as physical, effects of divine Science were lacking, the demand would diminish; but it continues, and increases, which shows the real value of Christian Science to the race."

One who learns the truths of Christian Science and applies them in his own thinking and living finds the goodness of God being made manifest to him in all his experiences. Moreover, he learns that, in declaring and realizing the allness and oneness of divine Mind, he is necessarily rejecting the belief in evil as having reality and power. He learns that he cannot cling to any belief in evil as desirable if he would clearly realize and prove the supremacy of good. Mrs. Eddy says (Unity of Good, pp. 9, 10): *"By knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death,* you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause."

As one gains a clearer understanding of God as "the sole cause" of all real being, and the source of spontaneous, unlimited supply, he recognizes that Christian Science has come into his life, not that he himself alone may be benefited, but that, as a citizen of the world, he may help the world by knowing the powerlessness of evil to confuse or corrupt peoples and governments, or to produce want and woe. In doing so he helps himself and others to see "the real value of Christian Science to the race."

A Little Difficulty in Finding the Acropolis

THE Grand Bretagne, which was to be my home during my next stay in Athens, remains first in my affections of all hotels in Europe. It is the meeting place of contemporary East and West, despite the reputation of Shepherd's in Cairo. I would rather meet the East in Greece than in Egypt.

Honey, the best I ever tasted, served at that first breakfast, was inspiring fortification, and I started out toward the Acropolis, expecting to see it loom up as would one of our skyscrapers. I glanced upward as though to find it in the sky, but no Acropolis—only a promise of rain in indecisive clouds through which the sunlight pushed its rays. I walked slowly through quiet, rather colorless "small town" streets to get my bearings—without, as usual, any *Guide Bleu*. It seemed simpler to ask the Parthenon's location from a passerby than to return to the hotel, but the gentleman was only an Athenian and thus had never heard of it! I asked a second Athenian. The Parthenon, he told me, was not in Athens. The Acropolis? O yes, he had definitely heard of that, and pointed out the way with a hand from which dangled a string of amber beads. . . .

To be on the safe side, however, I asked again: "Oh, yes—yes, yes—certainly, this was the road to the Acropolis." Walking up and up the steep road I finally reached the temple at the top of the hill—a Greek Orthodox church! I had forgotten that acropolis means hill and now knew that to most Greeks there is no *the* Acropolis. I stood in the soft Spring rain, at the edge of the shrine's path, the deep song of the Greek service of the Church issuing as if from the surrounding funereal Cypress trees. Looking out casually across Athens I saw, with the town between me and it, Athene's Rock, crowned with the Parthenon. . . .

In trying to write of the first impression it seems impossible to choose a point of departure without first saying that the Acropolis seems so natural. There is something so unforced and unmannered in the appearance of the Acropolis that, despite its sacred character in the past, its casualness cannot be merely an aspect the modern eye attaches to it. . . .

There is an elusive intimacy in the forms of the temples which destroys any notion of the type of austerity associated with cathedrals. The forms have a human warmth which makes the term "coldly classical" meaningless. The impulse to caress the stone is irresistible. It seems inevitably natural that the smaller temples should be in the softer Ionic form, after the Doric grandeur; a realization perhaps, that the great temple could not be duplicated, or should not be, on Athen's Rock. . . .

The Parthenon from the aesthetic point of view is perfect because of its proportion, not only in relation to itself, but in relation to a human being. One can look at it normally—without craning the neck as one does at a skyscraper—and derive a feeling of immensity too often entirely lacking in skyscrapers ten times its size. No matter how mathematically "correct" later architects have found the Parthenon, one is convinced by the feeling that this perfection was not the result of a planned blueprint alone, but that in its erection, Phidias, as director, or whoever was supervisor, might have said: "Push those columns over a trifle—No, just an edge more—Yes, that's it." And that their perfect *entises* were decided by the eye in the last analysis. . . . All the "mystical" theories of its source in bright sunlight get one nowhere. Other peoples have lived in brighter sunlight and have not even created a shadow. The color these temples and sculptured figures were painted is equally beside the point. Their importance is of line and form.—From "First Person Plural," by ANGNA ENTERS. (New York: Stackpole.)

"Ο,ΤΙ Ο ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ ΝΟΥΣ ΜΟΝΟΣ ΔΥΝΑΤΑΙ ΝΑ ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΥΣΗ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης θεωρεῖ γενικῶς τὴν προμήθειαν ὡς ὑλικὴν, ὡς μίαν ἐπάρκειαν χρημάτων ἢ ἄλλων ὑλικῶν πραγμάτων μὲ τὰ ὁποῖα ἀντεπεξέρχεταί τις εἰς τὰ χρειώδη τῆς καθημερινῆς ζωῆς ἢ εἰς τὰς μεγαλυτέρας ἀπαιτήσεις τῆς ἐργασίας καὶ τῆς βιομηχανίας. Καὶ τοῦτο εἶναι ὀρθὸν ἐφόσον ἡ δέουσα ἱκανοποίησις ὅλων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἀναγκῶν δύναται νὰ θεωρηθῇ ὡς κἄτι ἐντελῶς κανονικόν. Ἡ δυσκολία ὅμως μὲ αὐτὴν τὴν ἄποψιν εἶναι ὅτι οἱ ἄνθρωποι συνήθως θεωροῦν τὴν ὕλην αὐτὴν καθ'ἑαυτὴν ὡς τεκμήριον τῆς ἐπιθυμητῆς οὐσίας, καὶ δὲν ὑπολογίζουν τὴν οὐσιωδῶς νοερὰν φύσιν τῆς ἀναγκαιούσης πρὸς ἐπίτευξιν τοῦ ζητουμένου ἀποτελέσματος προσπαθείας.

Ἑπομένως, ὅταν οἱ ἄνθρωποι εὑρίσκονται εἰς δυσχερῆ θέσιν, μὴ ἔχοντες ἀρκετὰ χρήματα ἢ ἄλλα μέσα διὰ νὰ ἐξοφλήσουν τὰ χρέη των ἢ νὰ ἀγοράσουν τὰ καθημερινά των χρειώδη, δὲν βλέπουν ὅτι ἡ κατάστασις αὕτη εἶναι πρωταρχικῶς νοερά, ὅτι ὑποθάλπουν μίαν νοερὰν αἴσθησιν περιορισμοῦ, ἥτις ἐκδηλοῦται εἰς ποικίλλους βαθμοὺς πενίας, καὶ τρομοκρατοῦνται ὑπ'αὐτῆς. Τὸ μόνον ἀληθὲς φάρμακον αὐτῆς τῆς καταστάσεως εἶναι νὰ μεταβάλλουν, οὕτως εἰπεῖν—τοὺς νόας των, κερδίζοντες οὕτω καὶ διατηροῦντες μίαν ὀρθὴν σύλληψιν περὶ οὐσίας καὶ προμηθείας ὡς πνευματικῶν. Τοῦτο δὲ πράττοντες, εὑρίσκουν ὅτι ἡ ἀληθεστέρα αὕτη ἔννοια τοῦ καλοῦ ἐκδηλοῦται βαθμηδὸν εἰς βελτίωσιν τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν των καταστάσεων.

Διὸσους ὑποφέρουν τὰς ὀδύνας τῶν συμφορῶν, τῶν ζημιῶν, καὶ τῆς πτωχείας, τὰ λόγια αὐτὰ πιθανὸν νὰ φαίνωνται ὡς μία εὐχάριστος ἀλλὰ ἀνεφάρμοστος θεωρία. Ὅταν ὅμως οἱ τοιοῦτοι στραφοῦν πρὸς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην καὶ ζητήσουν νὰ ἐννοήσουν τὰς θεμελιώδεις ἀληθείας τὰς ὁποίας παρουσιάζει, δύνανται νὰ μάθουν νὰ ἀποδείξουν δι'ἑαυτοὺς ὅτι ὁ Νοῦς, ὁ Θεὸς, εἶναι ἡ πηγὴ τῆς προμηθείας, καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἀληθὲς πρὸς ἀπόδειξιν γεγονὸς εἶναι ὅτι ἡ προμήθεια εἶναι διηνεκὴς αὐτομάτως. Μία ἀπὸ τὰς εὐλογίας τῶν πρακτικῶν διδασκαλιῶν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι ὅτι ἐφόσον ἕνα ἄτομον στραφῇ μὲ ὅλην του τὴν καρδίαν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, δύναται νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὸ ἀληθὲς τῶν λόγων τοῦ Ψαλμῳδοῦ ἀναφορικῶς μὲ τὸν Θεὸν (Ψαλμοὶ 72:12), "ὅτι ἐρρύσατο πτωχὸν ἐκ δυνάστου, καὶ πένητα ᾧ οὐχ ὑπῆρχε βοηθός."

Διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, συνεχῶς παρουσιάζονται ἀποδείξεις τῆς παρουσίας καὶ τῆς ἑτοιμότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ νὰ βοηθῇ καὶ νὰ σώζῃ, ἐφόσον οἱ ἄνθρωποι τηροῦν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς τὴν στάσιν τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Παῦλος προσέταξεν εἰς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους (12:2), "μὴ συνσχηματίζεσθε τῷ αἰῶνι τούτῳ ἀλλὰ μεταμορφοῦσθε τῇ ἀνακαινώσει τοῦ νοὸς ὑμῶν, εἰς τὸ δοκιμάζειν ὑμᾶς τί τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ εὐάρεστον καὶ τέλειον." Τῷ ὄντι, τὸ τέλειον θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι νὰ παρέχῃ εἰς τὰ τέκνα Του πᾶν ἀγαθόν. Ἐφόσον δὲ οἱ ἄνθρωποι στρέφωνται πρὸς Αὐτὸν, ζητῶντες νὰ γνωρίσουν καὶ νὰ ὑπακούσουν τὸ θέλημά Του, τὸ πνευματικὸν καλὸν γίνεται σαφὲς εἰς αὐτοὺς κατὰ τρόπους δυναμένους νὰ ἐκτιμηθοῦν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην αἴσθησιν, δεικνῦον οὕτω τὸν οὐσιωδῶς νοερὸν χαρακτῆρα τῆς οὐσίας καὶ τῆς προμηθείας.

Ποία, λοιπὸν, εἶναι ἡ μεγάλη ἀνάγκη τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος; Ἀσφαλῶς τὸ νὰ ἐννοήσῃ καλλίτερα τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὴν ἄπειρον πηγὴν παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ· ὡς Πατέρα-Μητέρα, δημιουργοῦντα καὶ ὑποστηρίζοντα τὴν τελείαν Του δημιουργίαν· ὡς τὴν πηγὴν τῆς ὑγείας, τῆς εὐτυχίας, τῆς ἀφθονίας, τῆς ἀθανασίας. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη βοηθεῖ πάντας τοὺς ἐρχομένους πρὸς αὐτὴν νὰ ἀποκτήσουν τὴν ἀληθῆ σύλληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξουν, βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα, τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ εἶναι, ὅπως ἀπεκαλύφθη εἰς τὴν Mary Baker Eddy καὶ ἐξηγήθη ὑπ'αὐτῆς εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) καὶ τὰ ἄλλα της ἔργα. Εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" ('Ανάμικτα) ἔγραψε (σ. 365), "'Εὰν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐστερεῖτο τῆς ἀποδείξεως τῆς καλωσύνης καὶ τῆς χρησιμότητός της, θὰ αὐτοκατεστρέφετο· διότι στηρίζεται μόνον ἐπὶ ἀποδείξεως." Εἰς τὴν ἑπομένην δὲ παράγραφον, ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος διὰ πνευματικότητα, λέγει, "Καλὴ ὑγεία καὶ πνευματικωτέρα θρησκεία εἶναι ἡ κοινὴ ἀνάγκη, ἡ ἀνάγκη δὲ αὕτη ἔχει ἐπιφέρει ἕνα ἠθικὸν ἀποτέλεσμα· δηλαδὴ, ὅτι ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς ἐπικαλεῖται αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον μόνον ὁ ἀθάνατος Νοῦς δύναται νὰ προμηθεύσῃ." Καὶ προσθέτει, ἁρμοδίως, "'Εὰν τὰ ὁμοιόμορφα ἠθικὰ καὶ πνευματικὰ, τόσον ὅσον καὶ τὰ φυσικὰ, ἀποτελέσματα τῆς θείας Ἐπιστήμης ἦσαν ἐλλειπῆ, ἡ ζήτησις θὰ ἐμειοῦτο· ἀλλὰ ἐξακολουθεῖ καὶ αὐξάνει, ἐξ οὗ καταφαίνεται ἡ πραγματικὴ ἀξία τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος".

Ὅστις μανθάνει τὰς ἀληθείας τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης καὶ τὰς ἐφαρμόζει εἰς τὴν ἰδικήν του σκέψιν καὶ ζωὴν βλέπει τὴν καλωσύνην τοῦ Θεοῦ νὰ ἐκδηλοῦται δι'αὐτὸν εἰς πᾶσαν του πεῖραν. Μανθάνει πρὸς τούτοις ὅτι, διακηρύσσων καὶ πραγματοποιῶν τὴν ὁλότητα καὶ ἑνότητα τοῦ θείου Νοῦ, κατ'ἀνάγκην ἀπορρίπτει τὴν δοξασίαν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν ἔχει δῆθεν πραγματικότητα καὶ δύναμιν. Μανθάνει ὅτι δὲν δύναται νὰ προσκολλᾶται εἰς οἱανδήποτε δοξασίαν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν εἶναι δήθεν ἐπιθυμητὸν, ἐὰν θὰ ἤθελε νὰ πραγματοποιήσῃ καθαρὰ καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει (Unity of Good, 'Ενότης τοῦ Καλοῦ, σ.σ. 9, 10): "Μὲ τὸ νὰ γνωρίζετε τὴν μὴ πραγματικότητα τῆς ἀσθενείας, τῆς ἁμαρτίας, καὶ τοῦ θανάτου, ἀποδεικνύετε τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ διαφορὰ αὕτη χωρίζει ἐντελῶς τὸ σύστημά μου ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ ἄλλα. Τὴν πραγματικότητα ὧν λεγομένων αὐτῶν ὑπάρξεων ἀρνοῦμαι, ἐπειδὴ δὲν εὑρίσκονται εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, τὸ δὲ σύστημα τοῦτο ἱδρύεται ἐπ'Αὐτοῦ ὡς τῆς μόνης αἰτίας."

'Εφόσον ἀποκτᾷ τις σαφεστέραν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς "τῆς μόνης αἰτίας" πάσης πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως, καὶ ὡς πηγῆς αὐτομάτου, ἀπεριορίστου προμηθείας, ἀναγνωρίζει ὅτι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἔχει ἔλθει εἰς τὴν ζωήν του, ὄχι μόνον πρὸς ἴδιον ἑαυτοῦ ὄφελος, ἀλλ'ἵνα, καὶ ὡς πολίτης τοῦ κόσμου, δύναται νὰ βοηθήσῃ τὸν κόσμον μὲ τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ ὅτι τὸ κακὸν εἶναι ἀνίσχυρον νὰ ἐπιφέρῃ σύγχυσιν εἰς τοὺς λαοὺς καὶ τὰς κυβερνήσεις ἢ νὰ τοὺς διαφθείρῃ, ἢ νὰ παράγῃ στερήσεις καὶ συμφοράς. Οὕτω πράττων βοηθεῖ τὸν ἑαυτόν του καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους νὰ ἴδουν "τὴν πραγματικὴν ἀξίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Pleasant Traits of Thomas Gainsborough

LIKE Reynolds, he painted standing in preference to sitting; and the pencils which he used had shafts, sometimes two yards long. He stood as far from his sitter as he did from his picture, that the hues might be the same. He generally rose early, commenced painting between nine and ten o'clock, wrought for four or five hours, and then gave up the rest of the day to visits, to music, and to domestic enjoyment. He loved to sit by the side of his wife during the evenings, and make sketches of whatever occurred to his fancy, all of which he threw below the table, save such as were more than commonly happy, and those were preserved, and either finished as sketches or expanded into paintings. . . .

He was an admirer of elegant penmanship and looked at a well-written letter with something of the same pleasure as at a fine landscape.—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, in "The Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." (London: Murray.)

Landscape With Towers

THERE is a flame that burns through autumn chill
Lighting the upward sweep of every hill.
Red maple, sumach, berries at the ground
Catch up the heart. Again the brittle sound
Of footsteps strikes a sharp, staccato note.
The migratory starlings wheel and float
Southward in arrowed flight—clear-cut their wings
Against the mind's remote imaginings.
There is a flame that burns within, without:
A part of us persuades the lips to shout
In exultation at this blazing flare
Held like a torch. But what of us who share
Another beauty where the towers loom white
And monumental in the city night!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1938

Timber Owners Criticize Plan To Pay 80 P. C.

Lumbermen propose scale of prices for timber felled by hurricane in New Hampshire.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7—New Hampshire lumber operators and timber owners disapproved the plan of the Federal Government to pay owners of timber felled by the recent hurricane 80 per cent of the purchase price, retaining the balance.

The operators and timber owners have agreed that a minimum price scale should be established in the case of white pine and the following rates were proposed: No. 1 quality $18 a thousand, No. 2 quality $13, and No. 3 quality $10. The last figure is also named as the minimum price. Raymond B. Stevens, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, representing the timber owners of Northern New Hampshire, says, "We don't want charity, but I believe if the Government is going to hold back 20 per cent they should pay a higher price."

Officials of the National Forest are now preparing specifications and other data for the use of timber owners who are interested in the plan. A study is also being made of various bodies of water in the State where logs may be stored.

Lumbermen Impatient

Lumbermen and timber owners are becoming impatient over the lack of action as much of the felled timber must be taken out of the woods before snow stops such action for the winter.

Officials of the subcommittee of the Disaster Relief Committee in charge of lumber problems have encouraged such timber owners to start logging operations as quickly as possible. This is already being done by many owners but those who lack the necessary capital to finance their own operations are still in the air over plans.

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has now stepped into the picture as it has legal powers relative to navigable waters in the State.

Commission Explains

"The Commission," it is stated, "is desirous of co-operating in every reasonable way with the Committee on Forests and Lumbering of the Disaster Emergency Board, of which Owen Johnson of Manchester is Chairman; and steps have been taken, through Mr. Johnson and Archie B. Gile of Hanover, Chairman of the Committee on Ponds Storage, to develop plans whereby certain areas can be set aside for storage of timber. This plan calls for supervision to prevent interference with boats or other recreational interests, that, it is hoped, will avoid complications.

"It is understood by the Commission that no timber will be stored in public waters without the approval of the Committee on Forests and Lumbering and the Committee, in turn, will consult the Commission before giving any decision. Should individual timber owners plan to make their own arrangements for water storage of logs, they are urged to consult the Commission first. They will be given full information as to requirements to prevent improper securing of timber, and regarding channels of navigation in public waters. They will be told how to mark log booms, both for day and night.'

Justice Brandeis To Be Honor Guest

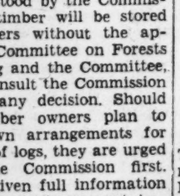
Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court will be honored by a testimonial on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, at the Hotel Bradford as the founder of the Massachusetts savings bank life insurance plan.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Association and will be attended by savings bank officials and representatives of concerns identified with this form of insurance.

The chief speaker for the program will be Prof. Alpheus T. Mason, Professor of Politics at Princeton University who will speak on the subject of his new book: "The Brandeis Way: A Case Study in the Workings of Democracy."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair with moderate cloudiness and mild weather tonight and Tuesday, becoming cloudy and threatening during Tuesday; rain Tuesday night; much colder Wednesday; gentle to moderate southerly and southwesterly winds.

All New England Except Vermont: Fair tonight; Tuesday cloudy with mild temperatures followed by rain Tuesday night and Wednesday; much colder Wednesday.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Tuesday cloudy with mild temperatures; rain Tuesday afternoon and night; Wednesday rain, probably changing to snow flurries and much colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds and overcast to broken clouds tonight and Tuesday; rain Tuesday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	61	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	48	48	New York	62	62
Denver	10	10	Norfolk	62	62
Helena	30	28	Philadelphia	62	62
Kansas City	28	28	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	68	64	San Francisco	62	62
Miami	78	78	Washington	64	64

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 7.
B—Minimum, Nov. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:44 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 10:58 a. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m.

Heifetz Tests His Violins At Harvard for Their Tone

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, met Harvard Physicist Frederick A. Saunders over the week end, with the result that he plays today on a sound-proof stage, his only audience a specially designed "sound analyzer" transforming the musical notes into wave patterns.

The maestro and the physicist put their heads together this afternoon to determine just what it is that makes a Stradivarius or a Guarnerius the world's finest violins, why poor instruments fail and how they may be improved.

Professor Saunders has studied the tones of more than 30 instruments, ranging in quality from a five-dollar "fiddle," his "standard of badness," to several of the finest violins ever made. Every violin has its own points of individual strong and weak vibration, and this is what determines tonal quality.

The Harvard tests have disclosed a striking similarity between the average responses of five violins by Stradivarius, and of five other fine old Italian instruments made by P. Guarnerius, J. Guarnerius, Stainer, Guadagnini and Gagliano. One of the objects of the investigation is to determine whether there exists a unique "Italian tone," which many musicians believe to be characteristic of violins by Stradivarius and other expert makers.

Professor Saunders' study in which Heifetz is assisting today has been made possible by the development in Harvard laboratories of a new type sound analyzer, which within a few seconds makes a "photograph" of the strength of all the harmonics, or partial tones of a musical note. It was built by Assistant Professor Frederick V. Hunt and Dr. Harry H. Hall.

According to Professor Saunders, the human ear hears a musical note as a vibration at one particular frequency; but actually the note is the result of simultaneous vibrations at several frequencies. There is always the fundamental tone which is the lowest and which the ear identifies as the pitch of a musical note; and overtones, which are higher than the fundamental and occur in a harmonic pattern.

With the new sound analyzer, these partials can be separated from each other, and their relative intensities measured. In the sound camera, harmonics up to 10,000 cycles per second, well beyond the upper limit of the musical scale, can be recorded.

Detailed studies of the contribution to the violin tone by the body parts, the bridge and the internal air mass, are also in progress. Practically none of the "tone" comes from the strings. Tone comes chiefly from the reactions of the vibrating system of the violin body and the included air mass, to the vibrations of the strings.

Experiments on the violin body included testing the tone and loudness of the instrument with a paper slip on the bridge, with the f-holes of the air chamber closed, or with carbon dioxide replacing the air inside.

In the tests, a photograph is made of the harmonic pattern of each musical note of a violin from low G to second octave E on the E string, some 46 separate musical notes. Counting those that are playable on two strings Professor Saunders bows and records notes for each test. Each is recorded twice, as a check on possible accidental variations in the bowing.

Chrysanthemums To Star at Annual Fall Flower Show

All the popular chrysanthemums and many others that have never been seen before will be on exhibition in Horticultural Hall from Nov. 10 to 13 inclusive. This is the annual fall flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to which many new features have been added this year. Gourd enthusiasts say that gourds will steal the show, but this is hard to believe, for the popularity of the chrysanthemum dates back some 16 centuries when it was imported from China to Japan. The flower gained such popularity that it became inseparable from Japanese tradition and later, as all know, was adopted as the national flower.

There are chrysanthemums of many different shapes and sizes and no flower varies more in color and form. Some have flowers with drooping, thread-like petals, and others have large ball-shaped blooms such as one sees at football games.

Demand for Wool Backbone of Trade At Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Wool continues to be the backbone of foreign commerce at the Port of Boston. Imports last week of 680,682 pounds apparently were insufficient to satisfy demand, and for the second consecutive week nearly 500,000 pounds of dutiable wool were withdrawn from warehouse. This was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Nov. 5, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,939,118	$2,799,785
Imports for warehouse	410,261	415,675
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	472,960	441,859
Duties collected	387,282	502,198
Wool imports (lbs.)	680,862	632,182
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 5	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	13,861,332	14,035,214
Duties collected	7,407,397	9,656,536

Maine Grange Backs Move For a State Income Tax Law

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 7—Though pledged by platform to no new revenue measures, the Maine Legislature which convenes in January apparently will have an income tax proposal strongly urged upon it. Moreover, the proposed tax will have the backing of the State Grange, a unit with more than ordinary influence and strong Republican leanings.

The State Legislature has cold-shouldered income tax proposals in the past and may be able to do it again. On the other hand it may recognize an appeal in the argument of its supporters that the tax revenues thus derived be considered only to "relieve real estate" and not in the light of additional revenue to enable greater expenditures. The difficult thing is, of course, to make sure that a State government with new income in sight will not immediately plan additional expenses by increasing department budgets or enlarging services.

So, it looks like another warm debate on the income tax lies ahead for the Maine law makers. It already has been intimated, incidentally, that the Maine teachers who look with favor on increasing the tax base may join with the Grange in support of the plan.

Should this happen the combined forces of the Grange and the teachers would make a strong lobby in Augusta, one which could not be passed over too lightly by any political group.

This week the Grange Legislative committee met with the Legislature's Recess Tax Committee, informing the latter body that the Grange will sponsor an income measure and have it ready for discussion by the latter part of this month when the committee meets again. The proposal is said to call for a sliding scale of 1 to 6 per cent on net incomes and would probably provide between one and two million dollars.

The Legislative committee has not yet made a report on its own work; it will do so at the next session. One form of taxation, however, appears definitely relegated to the discard. That is the sales tax measure which the people definitely rejected by such a margin that no politician since has revived it.

U. S. Senate

The time is far distant and both men have just been re-elected to important positions but already they are reported to be sounding out their constituents on the question of United States Senator to succeed U. S. Senator Hale, retiring.

The men are Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, just re-elected for a second term by a margin which stamps him as a definitely favored son and Representative Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, and a political stalwart of Maine. Both are said to have an eye on the U. S. Senate in 1940. Mr. Brewster seems to have got the jump on the Governor by already canvassing his third district voters on the question stating much work will have to be done if the Senatorship "is to be brought East."

Whether Mr. Brewster's sudden action resulted from knowledge that Governor Barrows' friends already have launched more or less of a Barrows boom is not known. Earlier this year it appeared that the Republican strategy was quite well mapped out and that Governor Barrows' next step would be to Congress and Mr. Brewster's to the Senate. Then came the Barrows, talk and the sudden rejoinder by Mr. Brewster in the form of letters to constituents. A primary contest between two such Republican leaders as Governor Barrows and Mr. Brewster would be viewed as almost "too good to be true" by Democratic leaders, though whom they might nominate for the office to be vacated by Senator Hale is not known unless it be former Governor Brann once again.

Does His Bit for Acoustical Research

Jascha Heifetz, Violinist
Visits Cambridge to sound notes in laboratory experiment.

Hopes of G. O. P. for Victory In the Bay State Are Rising

(Continued from Page 1)

lar attention to the much-criticized Curley regime of 1935 and 1936 on Beacon Hill.

5. The last minute endorsement of Mr. Curley by Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly at the Boston Garden rally. How many votes this endorsement carried with it is problematical. While the Kelly move was dramatic and possibly effective, it did call attention to the fact that efforts to force Governor Hurley and Mayor Tobin into similar action failed.

If Mr. Saltonstall is returned the victor, official organized labor will suffer its second defeat while backing Mr. Curley in a state-wide fight and may bring home to labor the necessity of basing its endorsement of political candidates on a broader foundation than mere labor records.

Several persons have warned leaders of organized labor that questions regarding government as a whole must be considered in evaluating candidates, that if organized labor fails to revise its system, its power in state elections will be sharply diminished.

Provide Opportunity

A Saltonstall victory would also give the Republicans an opportunity to prove that they can operate the state government more economically than the Democrats. The G. O. P. for years has criticized the spendthrift programs of the three Democratic Governors.

It would also provide an opportunity to strengthen the state civil service and reorganize departments for greater efficiency through the elimination of inefficient employees appointed only through political connections.

A Curley victory on the other hand would start anew the Curley political career which many persons thought was ended by the Senatorial defeat two years ago. A victory would give Mr. Curley another opportunity to make a bid for the United States Senate in 1940, when Senator David I. Walsh must either seek re-election or step aside for a new figure.

State Secretary

The fight for the office of Secretary of State is attracting more than usual interest this year, with Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, the Democratic nominee, conducting a vigorous campaign. It is anticipated she will give Mr. Cook his closest race in several years.

James H. Brennan, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is not expected to overcome Mr. Cahill's state-wide popularity.

In the State Auditor fight, Russell A. Wood, the Republican nominee, is running a close race with Auditor Buckley, but his victory would be an upset.

Clarence A. Barnes, the Republican nominee for Attorney General, is facing the Democratic Party's strongest vote-getter, Mr. Dever, who piled up 910,000 votes in 1936 to lead the State ticket in total votes. For that reason Mr. Barnes is believed to be conducting a losing battle, despite his well-known legal ability.

Owen Gallagher, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, is not given a chance against Mr. Hurley.

Regardless of the state office outcome, the Republicans are expected to increase their strength in the House of Representatives by gaining several additional seats. However, in the Senate, it is believed the G. O. P. will lose a few seats they now hold.

Contests for Congress

The major Congressional contests occur in 2nd, 9th, 10th and 14th districts. In the 2nd district Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts is engaged in a difficult battle with his 1936 opponent James F. Egan, Democratic nominee but is expected to win.

In the 9th district Representative Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts is encountering stout opposition from Thomas H. Eliot, grandson of the late Charles W. Eliot, a President of Harvard University, and young New Deal lawyer. The outcome is unpredictable.

In the 10th district, Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, the candidate who takes trips to Africa during the campaign and thus ignores his opposition, is opposed by Martin J. Kelly, Democratic nominee, who has benefited greatly through a Mayor Tobin endorsement. However, Mr. Tinkham is expected to win.

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, eastern campaign manager for Alfred M. Landon, GOP Presidential nominee in 1936, is meeting considerable opposition from Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Democratic nominee, who enjoys WPA support. Mr. Martin, if he wins, probably will be Republican floor leader in Congress at the next session. However, the result will be close, with Mr. Martin probably pulling through.

Your Vote Is Needed

Ben Franklin, one day following the Constitutional Convention, paced his garden walk deep in thought. A neighbor inquired over the hedge, "What kind of government did you give us"

"A Republic," Franklin replied, ". . . if you can keep it."

Americans have been keeping it for a century and a half. The number who would relinquish it today is probably minutely small. . . . Much smaller than the number who will stay away from the polls tomorrow.

Therein lies our point. Keeping the Republic means more than passive attention to issues; it means direct action in the voting booth. Only by taking this action can we keep the Republic.

It is the consensus that nearly every contest in New England tomorrow will be decided by a close margin.

Your vote is needed.

In Boston, polls are open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Fair Weather Forecast For Election Day

Mercury jumps up to 77 degrees, the highest for a Nov. 7 in the records of the bureau.

Boston Today

The weather man predicted fair weather today for the citizens biennial trek to the polls tomorrow to choose a Governor, Legislature, Congressman and other State officials.

With an unusually late "Indian Summer" bringing a record warm spell, the forecaster gave "continued fair, with moderate cloudiness and mild weather" as what the voters are likely to meet.

Today, the mercury shot up to 77 by 1 p. m.—an all time record for Nov. 7, 32 degrees above normal—with continued balmy air anticipated tomorrow. Colder weather, however, will follow rain in the night, the forecaster added.

After the weather man had his say, political reporters turned to some Election Day predictions of their own based on weather conditions. Fair weather means a larger turnout of voters, they said, and a large turnout means a bigger Republican vote.

So there are your predictions. On Wednesday you will know the answers.

Eclipse Goes On Promptly at 4:43

At 4:43 this afternoon you won't be able to believe your eyes. At least you shouldn't, for if you are on a house top or other good vantage point at that hour you will think that you see something very rare, namely the sun not quite set in the west while the moon is already risen in the east. But astronomers will tell you that it isn't so, that even the sun and the moon are not always where you see them in the sky.

The answer is refraction. It explains why there can be an eclipse despite the fact both the sun and the moon appear to be above the horizon. Refraction bends the light rays in the Earth's atmosphere, so you will actually see the moon before it rises in the east and will be looking at the sun after it has actually set in the west.

But your view of the moon will be rather fleeting. It will rise in partial shadow of the Earth and will pass into total eclipse at 4:45. Five minutes later, the sun will appear to set.

Four State-Wide Issues on Ballot

While major attention in tomorrow's election will be centered on the contest for Governor, political observers are keenly watching the vote on the four state-wide referenda questions on the ballot.

Under Question No. 1 the voters will decide whether the legislature shall meet every two years instead of annually.

By their stand on Question No. 2 the voters will determine whether to throw all taxicab stands open to all cabs or continue the present special stand system.

The question of licensing sale of liquor is placed before the voters in Referendum No. 3. To bar liquor sales in their cities and towns, citizens must vote "No" on each of the three questions.

Continuation of horse and dog race betting is the subject of the fourth referendum. The results will be determined by counties, with the favorable vote of one county being sufficient to continue legalized gambling in that county.

In several cities and towns local referenda will be found on the ballot. In Cambridge, Northampton and Quincy the voters will determine whether to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government.

Ship Brings Cargo Of Coal Half Way Around the World

Illustrating the old proverb of "carrying coals to Newcastle," a Norwegian motorship, that had sailed half around the world to bring a load of anthracite to Boston, arrived here today.

The vessel is the Eidsvold. With 5,200 tons of anthracite from French Indo-China, 10,000 miles away, it tied up at Mystic Docks, but will move later to East Boston to discharge the fuel.

The shipment of Oriental coal is intended to compete with Pennsylvania anthracite mined less than 300 miles from Boston. The last coal from this far-away land to reach Boston came about 14 years ago.

Another load of coal arrived by ship from Swansea, Wales. It came on the Linaria, which is here for the first time since it was tied up by a strike of seamen who refused to carry war materials to Spain a year and a half ago.

Foreign Policy Association Hears Munich Pact Discussed

Why did France and Great Britain agree to the demands of Chancellor Hitler for the partition of Czechoslovakia?

Three answers to this question were given to members and guests of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at a luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Saturday.

The answers were given by Harold J. Laski, Professor of Political Science at the University of London; Richard W. Porritt, Conservative Member of Parliament; and Mallory Browne, Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who sent his address by cable.

A large audience that displayed by its questions obvious sympathy with the dismembered Czechoslovakia showed keen interest in the addresses.

Varying Angles

While there was unanimous agreement that Britain and France found themselves inadequately armed during the September crisis, the discussion went off at varying angles from this point.

Mr. Porritt, endorsing the British stand, declared that Prime Minister Chamberlain was seeking to "end French domination of Europe" and "restore the balance of power."

He assailed France and the collective security system it had set up in the League of Nations for the preservation of the boundaries signed in the Treaty of Versailles.

Several successive English Governments have "tolerated French domination of Europe," he said, with the result that "we have been living for years" under the apprehension of impending conflict to maintain such "unnatural" States as Czechoslovakia, which the French created to have an ally on the other side of Germany.

He blamed England's unpreparedness on "pacifist propaganda," with which, he said, the country had been deluged by the League of Nations Association, the Socialist Party and other groups for many years.

Mr. Laski, critical of English policy, had a different answer. He claimed that Mr. Chamberlain, as the representative of the "rich," regarded Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini as the "protectors" of present society and felt that the "system of private property" would not be safe if the two dictators were overthrown.

Similar to Others

His view was similar to that of some who hold that the English upper classes feel that Fascism is preferable to Communism and that one or the other sooner or later is bound to dominate the Continent.

Mr. Laski agreed with Mr. Porritt that the new British policy ended the collective security system and reduced French influence on the Continent, but he expressed regret and "humiliation" at the result. He asked if Britain is now going to give up some of her own colonies to Germany or if she will instead, hand over some Portuguese and Belgian possessions.

The British Member of Parliament replied that if Germany promises not to use colonies as naval bases, he didn't see how England could refuse to give some to Germany. "It is not reasonable," he said, "to expect Germany to remain in territory the size of Texas."

Mr. Browne, whose cabled address was read to the audience, attributed French acquiescence in the Munich partition agreement to three factors: (1) popular opinion, which opposed war until almost the last minute; (2) the influence of Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, who he said is a spokesman for wealthy families opposed to war; and (3) the inadequacy of French and British aviation forces in comparison with German.

He related that French popular opinion did not stiffen until Sept. 23 when Herr Hitler refused the Anglo-French plan for turning the Sudeten areas over to Germany and demanded more. Then the people clamored for resistance to what they felt was "insatiable German expansionism," but M. Bonnet and Premier Edourad Daladier continued their same policy.

Political Eyes Are Turning To N. E. Elections

Nation-wide interest is shown in G.O.P. drive for substantial gains throughout northeast.

As the nation goes to the polls tomorrow many eyes in the political world will be focused on New England, for a decisive result there may easily indicate the course the national government will follow for the next two years.

If the Grand Old Party retains what it has and in addition wins gubernatorials in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, or in any one or any two of these contests, and wins a United States Senatorial seat in New Hampshire and in Connecticut, and further tips the Republican lower House majority in its favor it should give President Roosevelt and his inner circle of advisers pointed warning that the tide has turned, that the trend indicated by the failure of the Presidential "purges" is continuing, that the nation wants the brakes applied to the New Deal.

On the Other Hand

If, on the other hand, the sons of Jefferson and Jackson retain Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and United States Senator Augustine Lonergan in Connecticut, Gov. Robert E. Quinn in Rhode Island, United States Senator Fred H. Brown in New Hampshire, and elect James M. Curley to succeed Gov. Charles F. Hurley in Massachusetts, and, in addition, retain their almost balanced Congressional delegation, they will undoubtedly blink something of a green light at continued New Deal activity.

In other words, tomorrow furnishes the first real opportunity in two years for New Englanders to tell the President what they think of some of the momentous steps, including the Supreme Court reorganization plan, that have been taken since his re-election in 1936.

Of course, New England is only one part of the country that will be watched. New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota all figure prominently in the picture, but it is in New England that the Republicans have placed their greatest hopes and is, hence, the section they will most closely watch.

New Deal Issue

This is not to say that the New Deal is the major issue in this New England campaign. Only in the New Hampshire race between Senator Brown and the Republican aspirant, Charles W. Tobey, has the line been sharply delineated. As a Representative in Congress, Mr. Tobey consistently opposed the New Deal. Now he seeks elevation to the upper House largely on the basis of his fight against the Roosevelt Administration. New Hampshire went for Roosevelt in 1936 by a slight margin, but elected a Republican Governor, Francis P. Murphy, who is now defending his position against the foray of John L. Sullivan, Manchester Democratic leader.

In Connecticut, the New Deal is less of an issue. Senator Lonergan has the endorsement of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, and that has been considered as tantamount to Presidential blessing, although the Senator has opposed some New Deal measures, including the court plan. His Republican opponent is John A. Danaher, who characterizes himself as a liberal.

The Rhode Island, Vermont, and Massachusetts campaigns have been conducted more on local issues, although National Democratic Chairman, Postmaster General James A. Farley, has made personal appeals for Democratic victories, and James Roosevelt, son of the President, has asked for a Curley victory in Massachusetts.

It Is 16 to 13

New England has 29 United States Representatives. Sixteen are Republicans, 13 Democrats. But, of course, all the seats are not up for election at the present time. The key state, however, in this picture is Massachusetts which now has the second largest Republican delegation in the National Congress of any state in the Union. It has 10 Republicans, five Democrats. They are up for election. How will the trend swing?

That is something that will be watched closely in the returns. Change of only one seat will not mean much, two seats will indicate a trend, more than two will be important, but not too important. There is no possibility of the Republicans gaining control of the House; not enough Senate seats are involved to give them even an opportunity of gaining control of the Senate. So tomorrow's election can do little more than hint the trend.

Crime Prevention Goal of R. I. School For Parole Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Probation officers and others who handle parole matters, as well as police officials, are going to school again.

Under the direction of Joseph A. Hagan, chief of the State Division of Probation and Criminal Statistics, who has been responsible for many of the reforms in penal operations, instructions will be given during the winter months at the Providence County Courthouse.

Judges of the various courts and leading criminal rehabilitation experts will be the principal speakers.

It is the plan of the division to make the probation officers "friends of the parolees and to prevent crime before it starts."

Officers of the division say that very few persons who have been released on parole or have been given their freedom on deferred sentences violate their trust because they have sufficient confidence in their supervisors to "go to them with their troubles."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
Fred Stone in revival of "Lightnin'" by Frank Bacon and Winchell Smith. Produced by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rogers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, presented by S. Hurok "L'Epreuve d'amour," "Bogatyri," and "Gaîté Parisienne." 8:45.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Metropolitan—
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 7, 10. Also "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 5:25, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Youth Takes a Fling. 3:47, 6:51, 9:59, and "Personal Secretary." 2:09, 5:13, 8:17.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Marie Antoinette," featuring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. 1:30, 5:15, 8:55. "Sons of the Legion," 3:05, 7:50.

State and Orpheum—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart, and Edward Arnold. Orpheum: 9:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:45. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Vacation From Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Orpheum: 12:40, 4:35, 8:30. State: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette." 2:20, 5:10, 8:00. Also "Bravest of the Brave," a historical short.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mars Attacks the World." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10. Also "Highway Patrol," with Robert Paige. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Service de Luxe," starring Constance Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "The Storm," with Charles Bickford. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

Uptown—
"The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Daughters," with Jeffrey Lynn, and the three Lane sisters. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20.

University—
"Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters. 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "The Gladiator, featuring Joe E. Brown. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Trans Lux—
Latest newsreel; sports, March of Time; Robert Benchley, and a travelogue, cartoons, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Robert Benchley on the "Courtship of the Newt," "We Live in Two Worlds," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also, "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. "Mayerling," starring Danielle Darrieux. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Dr. John B. May will speak on "Birding With a Cool Camera." 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will present a guidance lecture on Spanish Art. 11 a. m.

Kiwanis Club, Hotel Touraine—
Mr. Charles Warren will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting. 12:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert sponsored by the Music Lovers' Club of Boston, given in honor of Dr. Frederick S. Converse. Isabel French, soprano. Richard Burgin, violinist, Robert Hughes and Mary Tower, accompanists. 11 a. m.

Vendome Hotel—
Program of German Songs by Olga Averino. 4.

Paine Hall, Harvard University—
Demonstration concert by the Federal Music Project's Madrigal Singers. Earl Weidner, conductor. Sponsored by the Harvard University Division of Music. 4:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Crimson Received Good Lesson—Rangers Yet to Be Heard From—Football Eases

Overconfidence in Harvard Ranks Shattered by Chicago

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Possibly no game this season was more timely to do the Harvards good than the Chicago game last Saturday, won 47 to 13. It served as an excellent lesson. Friday afternoon when the Harvards went through their final drill Coach Dick Harlow shook his head dubiously. He knew his team capable of defeating Chicago, but he also knew from previous bitter experience, the price of overconfidence.

Overconfidence pesters a coach in any form of athletics and many of the stunning upsets result from that enigma. It may not strike the entire squad. In football it may only appear in certain members, but since football victories come only by the fulfillment of assignments by all, certain members can ruin team play by overconfidence and failure to carry out their duties assiduously.

Harvard Trailed

No member of the Harvard team Saturday could be singled out as indulging in overconfidence, but those two quick scores of the Maroons betrayed its presence. With the period nearly over Harvard trailed, 13 to 0. Two long heaves resulted in touchdowns and while the Harvards had made lengthy marches, they bogged down when within scoring distance.

At that early stage the game had really been lost on the field, but Harlow mended the ailments from the bench by timely substitution. Pressed to use certain members of his team because of known good qualities, he did so against his better judgment. By that we mean some of those Harvards play well enough in most departments but have outstanding faults. The faults were brought to light forcibly in this game and vindicated the hesitancy of the Crimson mentor to use them earlier and more often in the season.

It is tempting to sit in the stand or the press box and run a team week after week. It is easy to remember the good in favored backs or linemen and even easier to overlook their weaknesses. But a football coach knows his squad better than anyone in the stands from daily performance and not just on Saturday. He might play them not in accordance with the expert grandstand coach, but he seldom fails to use them to best advantage.

Bench Management

Some members of that Harvard squad are gifted in certain respects and woefully weak in others. Those whose gifts are such that they overbalance their weaknesses get in there often during games and such balance is known only to the coach. It has been spoken in certain circles that Dick Harlow could coach and train a football team on a par with any coach in the country, but his bench management could be improved upon. Saturday he went a long way toward disproving that.

He pulled that game out of the fire by his strategic substitutions and any criticism would have to be so minute as to be ridiculous. The team gets the credit for its courageous revival after trailing 13 points, but the team received its courage by adept bench jurisdiction. The Crimson showed that it is really rolling now and neither Virginia nor Yale should offer more than a temporary barrier to completing the season with victories.

Sidelights of Saturday's game were: Torbie Macdonald's brilliant running . . . the superb play of the line while the regulars were in there . . . the 353 minutes of consecutive play of Capt. Bobby Green, left end, until substituted . . . the marked improvement in Mike Cohen and Joe Gardella . . . the courageous losing fight of Captain Hamity and End Wasem of Chicago . . . the thought that the Maroon sophomores should make Chicago a better team for the game next year . . . the similarity of the Chicago attack to that of Arnie Horween, who coached Harvard a decade ago.

College Football Scores

East

Allegheny 7, Thiel 0.
Amherst 19, Trinity 0.
Army 20, F. & M. 12.
Arnold 6, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Boston C. 14, Indiana 0.
Boston U. 31, Tampa 7.
Bowdoin 13, Maine 6.
Brooklyn 6, Panzer 0.
Carnisius 6, St. Bonaventure 0.
Carnegie Tech 20, Pittsburgh 10.
Cheney T. 34, Storey 7.
Clarkson 13, Alfred 0
Colby 38, Middlebury 21.
Columbia 39, Virginia 0.
Concord 15, Emery and Henry 0.
Cortland 13, Slippery Rock 7.
Creighton 39, St. Benedict 6.
Dartmouth 44, Dickinson 6.
Fordham 3, St. Mary's 0.
Furman 18, Marshall 13.
Geneva 18, Bethany 13.
Gettysburg 6, Wash. & Jeff. 0.
Grove City 20, Calif. T. C. 0.
Harvard 47, Chicago 13.
Haverford 18, Hamilton 7.
Hobart 19, Buffalo 0.
Holy Cross 33, Temple 0.
Ithaca 13, Hofstra 0.
Juniata 13, Hartwick 0.
Lafayette 7, Penn State 0.
LaSalle 14, Albright 6.
Lebanon Valley 20, Susquehanna 7.
Manhattan 3, N. C. State 0.
Mass. State 7, Coast Guard 0.
Montclair T. 31, Lehigh, Jr. 0.
Mt. St. Mary's 6, Washington C. 0.
Muhlenburg 13, Drexel 6.
New Hampshire 10, Tufts 6.
N. Y. U. 45, Lehigh 0.
Niagara 14, Waynesburg 0.
Norwich 9, Lowell T. S. 0.
Notre Dame 15, Navy 0.
Penn M. C. 32, Delaware 2.
Providence 25, C. C. N. Y. 6.
R. I. State 21, Conn. State 20.
Rutgers 20, Princeton 18.
Scranton 27, St. Joseph 6.
Springfield 9, Baldwin-Wallace 6.
St. Anselm 20, West Maryland 7.
St. Vincent 13, Glenville 7.
Swarthmore 0, Johns Hopkins 0.
Syracuse 7, Colgate 0.
Union 27, Rochester 13.
Upsala 14, Moravian 0.
Vermont 12, St. Lawrence 0.
Villanova 25, Auburn 12.
Wagner 6, New Britain T. 0.
Wesleyan 13, Williams 7.
Westminster 26, Edinboro 6.
Worcester P. I. 14, Rensselaer 7.
Yale 20, Brown 14.

Mid-West

Akron 21, Illinois Wesleyan 0.
Ball S. T. 19, Hanover 0.
Catholic 14, De Paul 13.
Cincinnati 14, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Detroit 38, North Dakota 7.
Detroit Tech 54, Heidelberg 0
Illinois 27, Albion 0
Iowa State 14, Drake 0.
John Carroll 6, Toledo 6
Kent State 7, Bowling Green 3.
Michigan 19, Pennsylvania 13.
Minnesota 28, Iowa 0.
Mississippi 14, St. Louis 12.
Muskingum 7, Ohio Northern 6.
Ohio 20, Miami 12.
Purdue 12, Ohio State 0.
Western Reserve 7, West Virginia 0.
Wabash 32, Rose P. T. 14.
Western St. T. C. 13, Butler 0.
Wisconsin 20, Northwestern 13.
Wittenberg 13, Denison 0.
Wooster 14, Oberlin 12.
Xavier 14, Dayton 7.

Rocky Mountain

Utah 0, Colorado 0.
Utah State 3, Brigham Young 0.

Far West

Greeley State 7, Western State 0.
C. of Idaho 14, Pacific 7.
Oregon 19, Idaho 6.
Santa Clara 7, San Francisco 0.
Southern California 13, California 7.
U. C. L. A. 21, Washington State 0.
Washington 10, Stanford 7.

South

Alabama 3, Tulane 0.
Allen 6, Payne 0.
Arizona 7, Centenary 6.
Arkansas St. 13, Bishop 7.
Centre 7, Washington & Lee 0.
Clemson 27, George Washington 0.
Davidson 19, Wofford 0.
Georgia 19, Florida 6.
Georgia Tech 19, Kentucky 18.
Hampton 13, Howard 12.
La. State 32, Miss. St. 7.
Mercer 28, Presbyterian 0.
North Carolina 7, Virginia P. I. 0.
Randolph-Macon 45, St. John's 0.
Rollins 36, Newbury 0.
South Carolina 7, Duquesne 0.
Southern 24, Dillard 19.
The Citadel 6, Richmond 0.
Vanderbilt 14, Sewanee 0.
Virginia M. I. 6, Wake Forest 6.
William & Mary 18, Hampden-Sydney 7.

Southwest

Baylor 14, Texas 3
New Mexico 7, Denver 6.
Oklahoma 26, Kansas State 0.
Rice 3, Arkansas 0.
So. Methodist 10, Texas A. & M. 7.
Texas A. & I. 13, St. Mary's 7.
Texas Christian 21, Tulsa 0.
Texas Tech 55, Loyola 0.

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Washington	5	2	1	126	87	.833
New York	5	0	2	108	69	.714
Brooklyn	3	2	3	86	116	.500
Philadelphia	3	0	5	105	118	.375
Pittsburgh	2	0	6	65	127	.250

Western Division

Green Bay	7	0	2	192	95	.778
Detroit	5	0	2	84	49	.714
Chicago Bears	4	0	4	132	121	.500
Cleveland	3	0	5	101	149	.375
Chicago Cards	1	0	8	77	144	.111

Yesterday's Results

New York 6, Chicago Cardinals 0.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 7, Pittsburgh 0.
Green Bay 24, Chicago Bears 17.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 0.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Green Bay at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago Bears.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cleveland at New York.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Sam Jones given unconditional release after 22 years in majors by Chicago White Sox.

Baseball and Hockey Mingle

Wide World

Gabby Hartnett, manager of the Chicago Cubs, champions of the National Baseball League, presents the Stanley Cup, emblem of the world's hockey championship, to Bill Stewart, manager of Chicago Black Hawks.

Blades Succeeds Frank Frisch As Manager of Cards

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7 (AP)—The job of putting the gas back into the Gas-House Gang rested today on the shoulders of one of baseball's gamest work horses—Francis Raymond Blades, a fighting star in his prime, remarkable manager as playing days waned.

Appointment of the former outfielder as the 1939 pilot of the St. Louis Cardinals was announced yesterday by President Sam Breadon.

Blades succeeds Frankie Frisch, the Fordham flash, under whom the Gas-House Gang became famous and then sprung serious leaks before his five-year tenure came to a sudden end last September.

"I believe I have picked the most capable man I could find," Breadon declared in pointing to Ray Blades' long service as a player and his record as a manager in the Cardinal system.

A member of the famous Cardinal teams of 1926, 1928, 1930 and 1931, Blades is the first "Pure Product" of the far-flung Redbird farm "chain" to take charge of the parent club.

For the last six years he has been one of the most successful pilots in the Class AA minor leagues. Twice he led Columbus of the American Association to "Little World Series" championships, highest honor in minor-league baseball.

After playing his final year with the Cardinals, 1932, Blades was named Columbus manager. The next year his team won its first American Association pennant in 26 years. His 1934 club finished second in the pennant race, but won the playoff from Minneapolis and went on to repeat its predecessor's "Little World Series" triumph.

In 1936, Blades took over Rochester of the International League. His three teams there finished second, sixth and third respectively. This year he lost the playoff with Newark by dropping the last of a seven-game series.

Blades, a driving, courageous chap on the diamond, came up with the Cardinals in 1922 from Houston of the Texas League. Three years later he was recognized as the hardest-hitting lead-off man in baseball. He hit .342 in 122 games that season.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Lou Brock, Purdue, back—Ran 50 yards to set up first Boilermaker touchdown against Ohio State, smashed over from three for score; punted 80 yards from behind own goal line; intercepted pass and ran it to one-yard mark.

Joseph Pasqua, Southern Methodist, tackle—Booted 45-yard field goal from placement in final 30 seconds to beat Texas Aggies, 10-7.

Grenville Lansdell, Southern California, back—Tallied first Trojan touchdown on 6-yard run and passed sensationally in triumph over California.

Paul Christman, Missouri, back—Passed and plunged Tigers to win over Michigan State.

George Muha, Carnegie Tech, back—Scored touchdowns on catch of forward pass and line plunge as Skibos whipped Pittsburgh.

Kenny Washington, California at Los Angeles, back — Dashed for touchdowns on runs of 40 and 50 yards, against Washington State.

Paul Kromer, Michigan, back—Returned punt 50-yards for touchdown and scored second six-pointer on catch of pass as Wolverines downed Penn.

Bill Mims, Georgia, back—Threw two scoring passes in fourth period to beat Iorida.

Dick Banger, Syracuse, back — Kicked 52 yards from behind own goal line to get Orange out of danger, carried punt back 56 yards to set up winning touchdown.

Bill Patterson, Baylor, back — Tossed two touchdown aerials to Sam Boyd in last half to down Texas.

Seth Maughan and Ira Winger, Utah State, backs—Maughan's field goal and Winger's ball carrying earned upset triumph over Brigham Young.

Vin Bradford, Alabama, back — Kicked 27-yard field goal in last five minutes to beat Tulane.

Howie Weiss, Wisconsin, back — Ran 40 yards for first touchdown as Badgers trimmed Northwestern.

Wilbur Stanton, Fordham, guard—His field goal from 22-yard line beat St. Mary's.

Pat Dengis Captures A. A. U. Marathon Title

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Pat Dengis, airplane tool maker from Baltimore, won the National A. A. U. Marathon championship here yesterday by recording his second consecutive triumph in the Yonkers Marathon.

He finished a quarter-of-a-mile ahead of Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, in 2h. 39m. 38s, one minute and a half behind the course record established by Johnny Kelley in 1935.

Dengis moved ahead of the French-Canadian star at the 20-mile mark and was never headed. Mel Porter of Newark, N. J., defending National champion, finished third, nearly a mile behind Dengis.

Eleven Major Grid Teams Still Unbeaten and Untied

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Coming up to the middle of November with some of the nation's mightiest football teams just getting up off the ground after having been straight-armed by last Saturday's opponents, this week finds less than a dozen teams of major rank still unbeaten and untied.

With the fall of such notable contenders as Pittsburgh and California, victims of Carnegie Tech and Southern California, respectively, the search for national championship contenders now must include the teams that have been tied or beaten once but have kept right on moving.

The Unbeaten and Untied

Without any effort to rank them, other than to point out that some obviously don't play the kind of schedules that make champions, the unbeaten, untied outfits are:

East—Dartmouth and Georgetown; Midwest—Notre Dame, Oklahoma, Iowa State, Western Reserve; South—Tennessee and Duke; Southwest—Texas Christian and Texas Tech; Far West—Santa Clara.

Unbeaten but tied are Villanova, Boston College and Utah (tied twice). Losers of one game which still rank as top-flight contenders include Pitt, Holy Cross, Carnegie, Fordham (tied), Cornell; Minnesota, Michigan, Northwestern (tied) Alabama, Vanderbilt, Georgia; Baylor (tied), California and Southern California.

Any effort to pick the coming champion out of this lot would be as futile as making a choice in September. However, this week's program, featuring renewals of some of football's oldest classic rivalries, may help separate the solid grains from the chaff. Some of the high spots are:

East

Dartmouth, after showing off its lack of reserves in a breather against Dickinson, takes on Cornell, which has had an extra week to prepare for its biggest "Ivy League" game. Georgetown, 13-0 winner over Bucknell, faces West Virginia, defeated 7-0 by Western Reserve.

Pitt, soundly beaten, 20-10, by Carnegie as their tough schedule and a traditional rival finally caught up with the Panthers, goes west to tackle an old enemy, Nebraska, whose first victory was a 16-7 win over Kansas. Carnegie tackles another Pittsburgh rival, Duquesne. Unbeaten but tied Boston College and Villanova shouldn't have much trouble against Boston University and Temple, the latter a 33-0 victim of Holy Cross.

Fordham, which eked out a field-goal victory over St. Mary's, meets another intersectional rival, North Carolina, Syracuse, 7-0 winner over its upstate enemy, Colgate, for the first time in 14 years, takes on Duke, undisputed Southern Conference leader. Other intersectional tilts send Harvard, 47-13 winner over Chicago, against Virginia, Army against little Chattanooga, and George Washington against Kansas.

The No. 1 Ivy League game, in age and tradition, pits Princeton, which lost, 20-18 to Rutgers for the first time since 1869, when the Scarlet won America's first intercollegiate game, against Yale, winner over Brown, 20-14, on a belated air attack. Holy Cross-Brown, Columbia-Navy, Pennsylvania-Penn State, and New York U.-Colgate are other major pairings.

U. S. Eastern Ski Dates Announced

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7 (AP)—The U. S. Eastern Ski Association today had assigned to Lake Placid, N. Y., its big jumping and cross-country meet, held for the last three years at Guilford.

The 77 delegates from 60 member clubs in six eastern states voted the change yesterday at the annual meeting. They elected Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., President and two past Presidents, Fred Harris of New York and Harry Wade Hicks of Lake Placid, N. Y., were made honorary Presidents.

Elected also were: R. P. Booth, of Manchester, and Doulas Burckett, of Boston, Vice-Presidents; Andrew B. Kellogg, of Bellows Falls, Vt., Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; Birger Torissen, of Norfolk, Conn., R. L. Billings, of Brattleboro, Vt., L. E. Briggs, of Amherst, Mass., and Roland Palmedo, of New York, Directors.

Other outstanding ski meet dates scheduled included: Jan. 21-22, Greater Boston Ski Tourney, Mt. Hood Golf and Recreation Association; Jan. 29—U. S. Eastern Class C, Downhill Championship, Lake Placid; Feb. 10-11—Dartmouth Carnival, Dartmouth Outing Club; Feb. 18—New Hampshire Class A and B Jumping, Dartmouth Outing Club; Feb. 18-19—U. S. Amateur Downhill and Slalom Championship, Mt. Mansfield Ski Club, Vermont; Feb. 19—Franklin Delano Roosevelt Trophy, Norway Ski Club of New York; Feb. 21-22—U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association Championship, Lake Placid.

Feb. 22—Massachusetts State A and B Jumping, Lancaster Outing Club; Feb. 25-26—U. S. Ski Team trials in jumping for selection of the team for 1940 F. I. S. World Championship in Norway, Nansen Ski Club, Berlin, N. H.; April 16—Harvard-Dartmouth Slalom, Tuckerman's Ravine, New Hampshire.

Winter Golf Circuit

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—A winter circuit listing at least 19 tournaments and $100,000 in prize money will begin for the nation's professional golfers on Tuesday, when they tee off in the three-day, $3,000 open tournament at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., home course of Sam Snead, the year's top money winner.

Biggest prize money in the list of events released yesterday by Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament bureau manager, will be offered in the Miami (Fla.) Open Dec. 15-18, and the New Orleans Open Feb. 16-19. There will be a $10,000 purse in each event.

There will be $5,000 tournaments at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 25-27; Augusta, Ga., Dec. 2-4; Los Angeles, Jan. 6-9; Oakland, Calif., Jan. 13-15; San Francisco, Jan. 18-22 (match play); Greensboro, N. C., March 24-26, and the Augusta Masters, March 30-April 2.

Chicago Hawks And Boston Six Step Out Front

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	3	0	0	11	3	4
Boston	2	0	0	7	3	4
Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	1	0	1	4	0
Canadiens	0	1	0	2	3	0
Americans	0	1	0	1	6	0
Toronto	0	2	0	2	5	0

Results Nov. 5

Chicago 2, Toronto 0.

Results Nov. 6

Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Chicago 3, Canadiens 2.

And they say you have not seen anything yet! Wait until the New York Rangers swing into action!

Here is the National Hockey League season hardly started and the Chicago Black Hawks, Stanley Cup Champions, already have won three straight, beating New York Amerks, 6-1, Toronto, 2-0, and Canadiens, 3-2. Boston has won two straight whipping the Leafs, 3-2, and Detroit, 4-1. No other team has won a game.

Consensus before the season opened picked Rangers, Boston, Chicago and Toronto or Canadiens to be the first four teams in the standing at the conclusion of the race. Americans and the Red Wings of Detroit were not regarded seriously and if the start to date can be taken as a criterion, the consensus was right.

Scoring Power

When "Milton" Bill Stewart accepted the Stanley Cup from "Millville" Gabby Hartnett at opening game ceremonies in Chicago last Thursday, he accepted with full intention of retaining said cup. The showing of the Hawks is more than remarkable—it is astounding! The acquisition of the forward line from the defunct Maroons of Northcott, Blinco and Robinson has added such scoring power as Chicago teams have never known before.

The Bruins are away to a remarkable start too—when it is remembered that they are winning on the road, an achievement in itself, and without the services of Eddie Shore, most valuable player in the league by vote last year, and Tiny Thompson, goalie who won the Vezina trophy last year. Shore is a holdout and Thompson has been replaced by Frank Brimsek, Bruin rookie.

Americans, property team of the league, hardly figure to win the Stanley Cup. The team has added practically nothing in new playing strength. By new we mean youngsters who are approaching the coming star proportions. The Red Dutton organization is depending upon veterans again and while they may not win the title, they most likely will prove a barrier later in the season. Veterans such as Amerks have do not reach their peak before January.

Flying Start

Bill Cowley of the Bruins is away to a flying start in scoring. He collected three assists in the opener against Toronto and a goal and two assists last night.

The Canadiens were rudely shocked by the Hawks in that Manager Cecil Hart publicly resented a prediction by Bill Stewart of the first four teams in which he did not name Canadiens. Then, to top all, the former Maroon line scored one of the three goals and Joffre Desilets, traded by Hart from Canadiens to Chicago for Louis Trudel, banged in the other two. All told, it was a bad start for the Canucks.

Eddie Shore's hold-out case is now in the hands of President Frank Calder. It may be that the league prexy can sway the Edmonton farmer into signing. Shore wants to play hockey, we know that, and he is still a great player. Whether hockey means to sacrifice its greatest one-man drawing card for a few dollars or not is the question. Manager Art Ross outwardly favors Brimsek as a coming goalie and continued performance by him may mean the end of Thompson's Boston engagement. W. M.

Olympics Prepare For Lachine Six

The Boston Olympics, after meeting with two defeats over the week end at the hands of Canadian opponents, were back home today determined to square one of these losses next Saturday or Sunday when Lachine, member of the Provincial Hockey League, comes to the Boston Garden for two games.

Lachine defeated the local club yesterday afternoon, 3 to 2. The Olympics made a desperate bid to even the score in the closing minutes of the game, but the best they could do was to sink two counters. Lachine took an early 3-to-0 lead and nursed it to the finish.

On Saturday night Valleyfield administered a 5-to-0 beating to Coach Hago Harrington's boys, but the Olympics played much better hockey than the score indicates. Three of Valleyfield's goals were made late in the game as the Olympics sent five men up the ice in an effort to equal the Canadian's two-goal lead.

McDonald Joins Hershey

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., Nov. 7 (AP)—Kink McDonald who failed to catch on with the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League last week, will play with the Hershey Bears of that loop. He accepted an offer Saturday to join the Pennsylvania team and will leave here early this week.

Rovers Apply to P. S. H. L.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (CP)—Officials of the Provincial Senior Hockey League have announced receipt of an application from the New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League for a berth in the league. They added that no action will be taken until next year.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Washington tied California 0-0 after seven straight victories for the Bears; Colorado downed Utah 17-7 with Whizzer White scoring all 17 points.

Only One or Two Top-Notch Games Remain on Local Card

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The local collegiate football season is fast playing itself out. With the exception of one or two of the remaining home games, there is very little left for the fans to get excited about.

Checking over the list of games still to be played, it appears that only the annual Holy Cross-Boston College game can create more than the usual stir. This contest is not scheduled until Nov. 26, however, but contests prior to this affair look like routine tussles, with winners easily being predicted.

B. U. Must Improve

For instance, this week end finds a highly-geared Harvard eleven meeting a weak Virginia contingent in the Stadium. The Crimson has at least a three-touchdown edge. Then, on Friday, a powerful and undefeated Boston College unit plays a faltering Boston University team at Fenway Park. This Armistice Day struggle between these two natural rivals may turn out some exciting football, but the Terriers will have to improve tremendously if they hope to duplicate last year's victory feat.

The Harvard-Virginia game is the only one scheduled for Greater Boston on Saturday. Northeastern plays its final game of the season at East Orange, N. J., on Armistice Day, with Upsala. Tufts leaves its home field for a game with Bowdoin on the Polar Bear's gridiron.

True to Form

Things ran pretty true to form last week end. Harvard, Boston College, Northeastern, and Boston University won as expected, while Tufts dropped its fifth game of the season, losing to New Hampshire at the Medford Oval.

The Eagles played their best game of the season in winning against Indiana, 14 to 0. In fact, B. C. had to in order to win. The Big Ten eleven, coached by Bo McMillin, made several touchdown threats that failed by inches. Indiana really lost the game on two breaks. A fluke forward pass from B. C.'s Charlie O'Rourke to a teammate put the ball on Indiana's eight-yard line. O'Rourke, hemmed in by Indiana tacklers, threw the ball blindly, and was fortunate enough to have it bobble into an eligible player's hands. Boston College's other score came on an intercepted pass.

After spotting Tampa a seven-point lead early in the game, Boston University snapped to life and ran up a score of 31 points against the Florida eleven. The Terriers were forced to play without their star runner and passer, Solly Nechtem.

Connolly Is Spark

Northeastern, playing its game on Friday night, scored 28 points as against American International's 12. Capt. Jim Connolly was the spark of the Husky team, carrying the ball for numerous long gains.

Tufts was denied again its first victory of the season last Saturday. The Jumbos went down to defeat at the capable hands of New Hampshire, 10 to 6. While the Tufts eleven showed more power and drive than the Granite Staters, they failed to take advantage of several scoring opportunities, a fumble or penalty setting them back.

Seven Elevens Sheared From A. P. Clean Slate List

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Saturday's football cyclone not only smashed football reputations left and right; but it sheared the Associated Press list of unbeaten and untied football teams from 30 to 22 with Pittsburgh, smashed by Carnegie Tech, the most noted victim.

Of the teams that escaped the upheaval Duke remains the only undefeated, untied and unscored-upon eleven. It was easy for them. They didn't play.

Next to Pitt, California was the ranking victim of the day's events. The Bears went down before Southern California and were joined by another coast college, Fresno State, a stalwart among the little fellows in the sector, which lost to the College of the Pacific Friday.

The list continued to show a preponderance of small colleges with eight biggies still included. They are Dartmouth, Texas Christian, Duke, Tennessee, Notre Dame, Georgetown, Oklahoma, and Santa Clara.

The list of undefeated, untied teams as compiled by the Associated Press:

Team	Won	Points For	Points Agst
San Jose (Calif.) State	8	249	25
Central (Mich.) Teachers	7	269	9
West Tennessee Teachers	7	243	34
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers	7	231	25
Texas Tech	7	229	26
Western Reserve	7	219	20
Hillsdale (Mich.)	7	191	27
Texas Christian	7	177	33
Wahpeton (N. D.) Science	7	177	39
Tennessee	7	169	16
Lake Forest (Ill.)	7	146	31
Iowa State	7	112	41
Dartmouth	7	234	32
Georgetown	6	157	19
Notre Dame	6	121	19
Oklahoma	6	107	12
Mansfield (Pa.) Teachers	6	99	2
Western Washington	6	91	40
Duke	6	79	0
Worcester	6	66	29
St. Anselm's	5	134	13
Santa Clara	5	84	12

Terrier Sextet Meets Wednesday

Dr. Wayland F. Vaughan will call his Boston University varsity hockey squad together for a meeting next Wednesday afternoon to prepare for the first practice session, which will take place on Nov. 19.

The Terriers, defendants of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey championship, have a hard task ahead in view of the loss of so many men.

Graduation has taken co-Captains Gerry Desrosiers and "Red" Hoar in addition to Chubby Chandler and Albie Woodward. Desrosiers, one of the greatest hockey players in Boston University's history, leaves a gap which will be difficult to fill.

In addition to the loss of these men, Bobby Colburn, brilliant goalie for the past two years, left school last spring and has not returned.

To add further to Coach Vaughan's problems, Gil Priestley of Melrose, freshman star last year who was expected to hold down a regular defense position, will be ineligible for hockey until February because of academic deficiencies. Another loss unexpected was that of John Chambers, freshman wing from Needham, who has been troubled with a leg injury which is likely to prevent him from taking part in hockey this winter.

With this rather bleak situation, Coach Vaughan will be forced to build a new team around Capt. Al Carvelli, the outstanding center in New England.

Runyan and McSpaden Win

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 7 (AP)—The North American golfing "tourists," Paul Runyan, of White Plains, N. Y., recent winner of the Argentine open, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., defeated the Brazilian pros, Arthur Davidson and Gonzalez, 3 and 2, in an exhibition at the Gavea club Saturday. Davidson holds the course record of 65.

International-American Hockey Results

Nov. 5

Hershey 2, Providence 1.
Springfield 1, Syracuse 0.
Philadelphia 10, New Haven 3.

Nov. 6

Philadelphia 7, Providence 2.
Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 1.
New Haven 3, Springfield 1.
Hershey 3, Syracuse 1.

Leading Scorers Hold Their Places In Most Sections

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Challengers made many bids over the week end for leadership among the Nation's leading football scorers, but most of the leaders succeeded in holding their places.

Leroy Fry, star halfback of Texas Arts and Industries, who took over the topmost perch a week ago, scored his 12th touchdown to bring his total points to 80, including eight points after touchdown.

This maintained his two-point margin over another small-college big-scorer, Gaylon Smith of Southwestern (Tenn), who notched his 13th touchdown, but who had no other points.

Three newcomers squeezed into the rankings with Herschell Ellis of West Tennessee Teachers claiming the spot just behind Smith. His 73 points leads the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Ray McLean of St. Anselm moved into a tie with Everett Elkins for eastern honors at 72, although the Marshall halfback collected his first touchdown in three weeks.

The only elimination from the list had Paul Kromer of Michigan replacing Jim Langhurst of Ohio State as the Big Ten leader with 37 points.

The week's biggest scoring splurge among the leaders was recorded by Don Fleming of Creighton, who chalked up three touchdowns and an extra point to swell his total from 37 to 56.

Leaders in various sections and conferences, as compiled by the Associated Press, follow:

Player, College	Pos	G	Td	Pat	Fg	Tld
Southwest (General)						
Leroy Fry, Tex. A. & I.	hb	6	12	8	0	80
South (General)						
Gaylon Smith, Southwestern (Tenn.)	hb	7	13	0	0	78
Southern Intercollegiate						
Herschell Ellis, West Tenn. Teachers	hb	8	12	1	0	73
East						
Everett Elkins, Marshall	hb	7	12	0	0	72
Ray McLean, St. Anselm	hb	5	12	0	0	72
Border Conference						
Bill Dwyer, New Mex.	hb	6	11	0	0	66
Mid-West (General)						
Byron Whaley, South Dakota Mines	hb	7	9	4	0	58
Southern Conference						
Paul Shu Va. Military	hb	8	8	9	0	57
Missouri Valley Conference						
D. Fleming, Creighton	hb	6	9	2	0	56
Pacific Coast Conference						
Vic Bottari, Calif.	hb	8	7	10	0	52
Southeastern Conference						
Parker Hall, Mississippi	hb	7	8	3	0	51
Big Ten						
Paul Kromer, Michigan	hb	6	6	1	0	37
Southwest Conference						
Con. Sparks, Tex. Chris.	fb	6	6	0	0	36
Big Six						
Jim Starmer, Missouri	hb	6	5	4	0	34
Big Seven						
Tom Pace, Utah	hb	5	5	0	0	30

Amusements

BOSTON, MASS.

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w and Sat., 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w and Sat., 2:30

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
FRANK CAPRA'S
'You Can't Take It With You'
James Stewart - Joan Arthur
Also: "VACATION FROM LOVE"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
FANNIE HURST'S
FOUR DAUGHTERS
Joe E. Brown in
THE GLADIATOR

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

Tonight at 8:45
Remaining Evgs. at 8:30 ($5c-$3.30). Wed. Mat. at 2:30 ($5c-$2.20). Sat. Mat., 2:30.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
S. Hurok presents Monte Carlo
BALLET RUSSE
Engs. ends Sat. night. Remaining tickets now

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders, Thanksgiving Day Matinee, Thursday, Nov. 24

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp, $1.10 to $2.75.

EVGS. 6:30, MAT. SAT. 1 P. M. to 5:15 P. M.
Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS, MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE, HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way LAc. 4-4664

DEANNA DURBIN in
"That Certain Age"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 P. M. ROXY 7 P. M. Sat. Eve.

Where to Dine

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Tea Room, Candies, Ices
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NEAR SECOND STREET
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LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
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We are the original owners and for 15 years we have been known for our continual serving of real home-cooked food.
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Breakfast 15c up — Luncheons 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food Vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH

Yokohama Added to Itinerary Of Ships Sailing From Boston

Extracts From Port of Boston Log

Sailings from Boston by the American President Lines—successors to the Dollar Lines—will be every other Tuesday at 5 p. m. instead of every other Monday. Yokohama will be added to the itinerary of these craft, making two Japanese ports of call, the other being Kobe. Shanghai is omitted from the new schedules, for the time being, but is expected to be restored to the list later.

Ship Brokers Realign

Since Bernard J. Costello withdrew from the firm of Harris & Costello, ship brokers and agents, and hung up his own shingle, the latter firm is being known as Harris & Co., Inc.

Scrap Export Renewed

Scrap iron and steel, which recently established itself as No. 1 export commodity from the port of Boston, are again in demand for shipment overseas. After a lull in the movement of scrap metal out of Boston, several steamers are loading, are are soon to take cargo at Boston.

Baltimore Official Named

Gaillard F. Ravenel, at one time in charge of the Boston office of International Mercantile Marine Co., and now Vice-President of the Roosevelt Steamship Co. at Baltimore, is the new chairman of the export and import bureau of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Steamer Overhauled

Steamers seldom seen at Boston include the Nantucket of the New England Steamship Co., in from New Bedford for annual overhauling before resuming the run between New Bedford, Woods Hole, and the island of Nantucket. L. S.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maybe you've seen it . . . but the chances are that you haven't. Because it's so new. We mean Bienen-Davis' new "Facile" bag. It's the bag that does away with all this business of fiddling around with bag clasps . . . some of which call for a book of directions, they're so tricky to figure out at first. Anyhow, this particular model has two small tabs that you pull to open the bag. The bag yawns wide open and stays open until you choose to close it. At which time you simply snap it shut; and there it is, both sides right close up together as tight and cozy as can be! We aren't so much of an engineer that we can figure the thing out in technical terms . . . we're satisfied to work it ourself, and just know that the Facile Fastener is built into these lovely bags, and they go about their business of shutting without too much assistance from us! You can get a Bienen-Davis bag for anywhere from $5 up. They all haven't this particular feature, of course; but we think you'd find it right handy. Sold in such shops as Slattery's; Shreve, Crump & Low's; Filene's, and Jordan's.

Practically a Bag Within a Bag

Speaking of women's handbags reminds us . . . of Prince Matchabelli's Purse Kit. Which practically gives you a bag within a bag; it'll hold so many things. But the idea is that this bit of gay taffeta will house all those little items that you're usually literally tearing your bag apart to locate. Your comb, your powder puff, your bobby-pins, and so on; for instance. With a Purse Kit you simply tuck everything "needed on the voyage" right inside, and there'll be no more of this reaching into the far corners of your bag for them! And they're nice looking additions to any bag . . . being made up in either navy, wine, or black taffeta, lined with fuschia, gold, or rose dust, and selling for only a dollar. When you change your bags you simply transfer the Purse Kit, and you'll never meet up with that lost feeling that comes over you, when you realize that you left an important something in your other purse! Furthermore, it's all scented up with "Duchess of York," a delightfully tangy, feminine bit of fragrance that haunts everything it comes in contact with. You'll find Prince Matchabelli counters at Hickson's, Stearns', Slattery's, Thayer McNeil's; R. H. White's, Hovey's, and Jordan Marsh's.

Pencil and Paper Now All in One

How many, many times you have gone to jot down a little note, only to find that though you always seem to have a pencial on hand, paper is a minus quantity! That's where Jordan's Memo Pencils come in . . . because they're such accommodating little people that they carry their own paper right along with them. All rolled up inside the pencil; though you'll wonder how it does it in such a small amount of space. So when you want paper you simply pull out a bit and tear it off. It also has an eraser, extra leads, and six paper refills. Until now the price has been a dollar; but they're down to 39 cents at the moment. Over in the annex, at the stationery department.

Making Old Fur Look Just Like New

We were so surprised when a friend of ours told us she could no longer wear her fur cape. That is, she felt she couldn't because it looked faded, and slightly the worse for the years of wear she'd given it. We thought everybody knew that a good furrier can take furs and reblind them so that they're surprisingly like new again. But she didn't realize that such a thing could be done with any great amount of success . . . so perhaps you, too, are closeting a mink this year for the same reason. In which case we suggest A. Schlinsky, the furrier and ladies' tailor at 1008 Boylston Street, as an answer to your problem.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

U. S. Weather In 'All Flavors'

By the Associated Press

Heavy snowfall in the Rocky Mountain region, rain in sections of the Mississippi Valley, and balmy, summer weather on the Atlantic seaboard formed the weather picture in the United States yesterday.

Santa Fe and Las Vegas, N. M., reported about 10 inches of snow. Eastbound planes were halted at Albuquerque and trains were delayed. It was six above zero at Lander, Wyo., and 19 above at Denver. Snow also fell in southwest Kansas and the Oklahoma panhandle.

Light snow flurried over northwest Missouri with more predicted.

Fronting this area, the weather bureau reported, was widespread rainfall and cooler temperatures, centering in Oklahoma, east Texas, west Louisiana, west Arkansas, and sections of Illinois.

Northerly winds sent the mercury down from a maximum of 66 to 49 degrees in Chicago last night—a drop of 17 degrees in six hours.

But toward the Atlantic seaboard the sun shone brightly, bringing shirtsleeve weather in November and temperatures far above normal.

It was a balmy 69 degrees in New York City, the highest temperature of the date. Runner-up was Nov. 6, 1874, when 68 degrees was recorded. It was 78 in Atlanta, where continued fair weather was forecast for tomorrow.

Fair weather, following rain, brought the forest fire situation back up to a "danger" status in southeastern states. Thousands of acres have been burned over recently as the result of a two-months drought.

Maine Hotels to Join In Advertising Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Nov. 7—Having voted to join in a $250,000 national advertising campaign to foster increased use of hotels, the Maine Hotel Association closed its meeting here by choosing Harold E. Severance of Centre Lovell as its president.

The national advertising campaign requires assessment of 50 cents on each hotel room for advertising purposes. It will become effective when 75 per cent of the State Hotel Associations of the nation vote to concur with the Maine action.

In addition, the Maine association voted $1,000 toward the fund being raised by the New England Hotel Association.

NOBLE'S "that's good milk" America's Finest TABLE MILK GOLDEN GUERNSEY

PROFILE BRAND Canned Goods DICKERMAN & COMPANY *Wholesale Grocers* Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Fleece With a Long Lease on Life

MT. ROCK FLEECE COATS

have been on the market 13 years.

During that time they have established an enviable reputation for long wear that cannot be challenged by any fleece overcoat we know of at any price.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN CO.

836 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

Ballerinas Dance Attendance on the Mayor

By a Staff Photographer

Members of the Monte Carlo Company Visit City Hall

Before proceeding to the Opera House, where they open an engagement tonight.

"What is this?" demanded Mayor Maurice J. Tobin with a smile, "a meeting of the international young women's club?"

"No, Your Honor," replied a pretty lass, "We're members of the Monte Carlo Ballet, and we open an engagement at the Opera House tonight."

Surrounded by ballerinas from many lands, Mayor Tobin is shown in the center here with, from left to right, Alicia Markova from England; Nia Slavenska, Yugoslavia; Nina Theilade, Danish; Natalie Krassovska, Russian; Felicia Watt, and Mlada Mildova, both Americans.

The dancers called on the Mayor at City Hall this morning to receive the official greetings of the City and to add their autographs to the Mayor's big book.

"It isn't every day that I am privileged to greet such charming and pretty young ladies," said the Mayor in his most gallant fashion.

"Well," replied one of the ballerinas, "it isn't every City that has such a young and handsome Mayor."

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WIXAL** (6.04mc), "The World of (Natural) Science": "Highlights of Scientific Progress," by Technology Review.
7:30 **WEEI** Eddie Cantor and company; Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, guest.
7:45 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "The Songs of Mendelssohn."
8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "Modern Radio": "Alternating Current." C. Davis Belcher.
8:30 **WNAC** Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. Aria from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "May Night," Purcell's "Passing By," and Herbert's "Neapolitan Love Song," by Mr. Crooks; "Carillon" from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite, Bolzoni's Minuet, and Finale to Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, by orchestra.
9:00 **WEEI** Radio Theater: Margaret Sullavan and Joel McCrea in "Next Time We Love."
9:00 **WNAC** Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra; Dorothy Thompson on "Community Mobilization for Human Needs.'
10:00 **WNAC** Marek Weber's Orchestra; soloist; quartet; featured Scottish bagpipe band and Scottish program.
10:30 **WBZ** James W. Barrett, head of Press-Radio Bureau, to explain how election returns are handled.
10:45 **WBZ** Raymond Clapper, Washington correspondent and political observer, in election forecasts.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:30 **WBZ** State Committee.
6:45 **WAAB** James Brennan.
7:00 **WEEI** Paul A. Dever.
7:45 **WBZ** James Brennan.
8:00 **WEEI** State Committee.
8:15 **WEEI** For Owen Gallagher.
8:30 **WAAB** John Dowd.
9:00 **WBZ** For James M. Curley.
9:15 **WBZ** Kenneth I. Taylor, for J. M. Curley.
9:45 **WBZ** For James M. Curley.
10:30 **WNAC** State Committee.
10:45 **WEEI** Joseph Carroll.

Republican

6:15 **WNAC** David Brackman.
6:25 **WBZ** State Committee.
8:00 **WNAC** State Committee—all candidates.
9:15 **WAAB** Malcolm E. Nichols.
9:30 **WAAB** Timothy W. Murphy.
9:45 **WAAB** David Brackman.
10:00 **WAAB** Russell A. Wood.
10:15 **WAAB** William H. McMasters, for L. Saltonstall.
10:30 **WEEI** State Committee.
10:30 **WAAB** Leverett Saltonstall.

Independent

9:00 **WAAB** Charles L. Manser, for L. Saltonstall.

Referenda

6:45 **WNAC** Ind. Taxi Owners, for taxi question.
7:15 **WAAB** Citizens Educational Committee, on liquor questions.
7:45 **WNAC** Public Safety Committee, against taxi question.
8:00 **WAAB** For Cambridge Plan E.
8:00 **WMEX** James J. Rocco.
8:15 **WAAB** Committee for Biennial Sessions.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Adv. Club: music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; political	Eddie Casey, sports	Political talk	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Political talk	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Political talk	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: variety program	Vic Arden's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Political talk	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00 Political talk	Carson Robison and His	Political speakers	Political talk	Political talk
8:15 Political talk	Buckaroos	Political speakers	Political talk	Talk: music
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Richard Crooks; orchestra; chorus	Political talk	Studio speaker; music
8:45			Political talk	Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater:	Political talk	Phil Spitalny and orchestra	Political talk	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:15 "Next Time We	Political talk	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:30 Love": M. Sullavan, J. McCrea	Political talk	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk	Amateur Hour
9:45			Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Political talk	Amateur Hour
10:30 Political talk	Election Returns Prgrm	Political talk	Political talk	Harry De Angelis' Or
10:45 Political talk	Election Forecasts	Political talk	Political talk	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	News; weather: music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Voting Hours	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music	"Musical Clock"	Talk; music	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot	Music; Voting Hours	Food news	Political talk	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel Singer	Gospel Singer	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Political talk	"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbillies	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloom Chasers": music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; features; "Check-	Political talk	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	erboard Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Religious talk	Music; talk; Election	"Organ recital	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Sweet Music"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 Political talk	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Household talk	Sports relay	Federal Theater: "Pio-
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Marjorie Mills	Sports relay	neers of Science"
3:00 CBS Music Hour	'Sizing Up West. Mass."	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Sweetheart" songs	Sports reports
3:15 CBS Music Hour	Political commentator	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sports relay	Sports reports
3:30 Cincinnati Young	Musicale	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Sports reports
3:45 People's Concert	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sports reports
4:00 Cincinnati Young	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15 People's Concert	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Political talk	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Election News	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Sport reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Music; Election	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Bos. H.; G. Heatter	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; Returns	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Election News	Voice of New England	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Interviews	Harry De Angelis Orch.
7:00 Election; music	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Election Returns	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Election Returns	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Election Returns	Election News and	Commentator	Election Returns	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Election Returns	Special Features	"Don't You Believe It"	Election Returns	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	Election News and Special Features	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Election: "The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster" Vocal Trio
8:15 Election: Al Jolson's program	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"For Men Only": variety show	Election Returns and Special Features	"Consolaire" Election Returns
9:00 Election Returns	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Election Returns and	Variety Hour
9:15 Election Returns	matic progra m	Sanderson	Special Features	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Election News and	"Piper McGee": variety	Election Returns and	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; Election	Special Features	program	Special Features	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	Election News and	Variety Show with Bob	Election Returns and	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	Special Features	Hope; guests	Special Features	Election Returns
10:30 Election Returns	Election News and	Hollywood comment	Election Returns and	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Election Returns	Special Features	"Uncle Ezra"	Special Features	Election Returns
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Election News	News Service	Election Returns and	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Election Returns	and Special Features	Weather Service	Special Features	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Dance Music and	Election News and	Election Returns	Election Returns and	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:45 Election Returns	Special Features	Election Returns	Special Features	Election Returns

Excerpts Taken From Sermons In Pulpits of Boston

Excerpts from sermons preached in Boston churches yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. John H. Lathrop, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in First Baptist Church (first of three Sunday evening union services):

"Faith is not something to be hugged to your breast and enjoyed as a private emotion, but an attitude that does things!

"When the faith-attitude has been aroused, a Christian must engage in revolutionary action with both the destructive and constructive tasks which revolution implies.

"He must destroy old habits of behavior, old systems that grow up without a plan and obstruct the free flow of the spirit of good-will, old institutions that fail to recognize the Christian claim of the divine nature of all men.

"He must construct out of an unshakable confidence that the law of love is the law of life, households, industrial establishments, states, a world order which will ultimately be the Kingdom of God."

Old South Church

The Rev. Dr. Robbins Bairstow, President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, in Old South Church:

"As individuals we must see to it that our spiritual life is keenly sensitive and vital. Only as we ourselves live in Christ can we be in any true sense disciples and apostles to a needy, confused world."

Emmanuel Church

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood, Rector of Emmanuel Church:

"Our opinionativenesses are too glib. The infallibility complex goes too easily with our convictions. Oh, I know we pay lip service to charity, tolerance, broad-mindedness and humility, but in practice we very seldom admit the possibility that we may be mistaken in our opinions, particularly when we feel them deeply. Infallibility complexes are subtly upon us before we know it. We feel we are the stewards of the truth and those who dare to differ must be mistaken or even obstinately wrong.

"The Gospel was supposed to be a unitive force to create a brotherhood. We know the sad history of its divisive use. Convictions and opinionativeness are all tangled in the tragic history of religious splits and quarrels. No one questions the rightness of having a life-allegiance to living principles, but only the insistence on opinions.

"Watch yourselves carefully, even for a day, and see how willing you are to listen through to people and try to see their point of view. Humility is difficult to learn, it is subtle. Let us be careful, let us remember underneath all opinion it is kinship of conviction that counts, and that the divine cannot be copyrighted."

What's Going On in the Arts

Heifetz

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Jascha Heifetz gave a recital of music for the violin, to the pianoforte accompaniments of Emanuel Bay. The Preamble from the Sixth Violin Sonata by Bach in an arrangement by Mr. Heifetz opened the program, with the Brahms Sonata in D minor completing the group. A Paganini concerto stood alone, and after the intermission, the artist offered what was virtually a group of encores—miscellaneous little pieces by Cameron-White, Cecil Burleigh, Victor Herbert, Samuel Gardner and Louis Kroll, including the traditional "Deep River" in the violinist's own transcription. The final group, dedicated to Tchaikovsky, was followed by the usual supplementary concert of encores.

It was apparent that Mr. Heifetz was not precisely "in the vein" yesterday afternoon. One bit of evidence lay in technical slips, another in a momentary lapse of memory during the Brahms—neither one disturbing in itself except that from this performer we have come to expect perfection. From a lesser artist we would expect less and think nothing of it.

Not that we were wholly disappointed, however. The Bach Preamble, for instance, was a marvel of teamwork between violinist and accompanist, as was the Brahms, with special emphasis upon the beautiful Adagio. Mr. Bay has long been a model. Both Mr. Heifetz and Mr. Bay were accorded an ovation at the conclusion of the Brahms.

The Papanini concertos are, as everyone knows, showpieces of a pyrotechnical order. All the pyrotechnics were in evidence yesterday, and thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The miscellany, headed "American Group," was scarcely complimentary to the work of American composers. From it an uninitiated person might gather that American composers wrote only fragmentary tunes. The group nevertheless won enthusiastic applause for the artist, as did the Tchaikovsky items. We lingered for a few encores, hoping for at least one item which would again bring to the fore that suavity and coolness of tone which has always distinguished the playing of this artist, but he was obviously in the mood to give us only the newer, slightly rougher and, it must be confessed, more human tone which is now his. Perhaps we may yet experience a Heifetz recital when a mixture of the two will be judiciously offered. A remarkably small audience gave Mr. Heifetz a reassuring welcome. G. M. S.

Junior Concerts

The fifth season of the Saturday Morning Junior Concerts opened at Sanders Theater in Cambridge on Saturday before an audience which almost filled the large hall. Youngsters from 5 to 15 and 16 heard a group of musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra play under the direction of Russell Ames Cook. Mr. Cook prefaced each composition with brief remarks about the musical material, and program books with historical comment and chatty anecdote supplemented what he said.

The program began with the Overture to Cherubini's "Anacreon," a tuneful if somewhat stilted composition, which seemed for some reason to miss fire on Saturday. Getting off to a rather uneven start, it somehow never quite got itself collected to the firm preciseness which puts this kind of music through to an effective performance. The Allegretto of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony fared better. Here the pulsing rhythms came through to the audience, although there still was a slight raggedness which made an older listener yearn for the finish and luster which even the very young deserve.

From Wagner's "Siegfried" came the "Forest Murmurs"—the request number asked for by the largest number of listeners at last year's series. Following this there was singing by the audience of the Welsh folk song, "March of the Men of Harlech," a welcome opportunity for the youngsters in the audience to make a little music themselves. The colorful and richly orchestrated "In the Village," from "Caucasian Sketches" by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, was followed by the Prelude to Wagner's "De Meistersinger" as final number.

The audience at these concerts is an interesting index of the pattern of life in Cambridge, for the children are in large part drawn from that city, although many surrounding towns contribute a small quota. Even the quite young sit relatively quietly through a concert which runs more than an hour. The older children offer exceptionally good attention. This observer feels that this attention stems in large part from the active musical background which many of the youngsters have as part of their regular school work. And the percentage of adults is large, which helps to maintain that seemliness of conduct on the part of listeners which alone makes possible a good performance of music. At any rate, whatever the contributing factors in the continued success of these concerts—which happen to be many and extremely varied—they continue to flourish and to offer a pleasant opportunity to young people to hear good music at a time of day and of week which is feasible and advantageous. C. S. B.

"Blackbirds" Postponed

Opening of Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds" at the Majestic Theater has been postponed until tomorrow evening.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of War Posters in the Special Exhibition Galleries. Through Nov. 9.
Boston City Club—Oils and water colors by Maria Maravigna. Through Nov. 28.
Boston Art Club's New Gallery—Exhibition of the Fifth Annual Traveling Exhibition of the Boston Art Club. 270 Dartmouth Street. Nov. 9-19
Harvard College Library—Special loan exhibition of Theater masks worn in the recent production of O'Neill's, "The Great God Brown," by the N. E. Repertory Theater. Widener Library, Harvard College. Through Nov. 19.
New Gallery—Exhibition of French Antiques. 306 Berkeley Street. Through Nov. 12. 9:30-5:30.
Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.
Boston Architectural Club—Annual summer sketch exhibition. Through Nov. 12.
Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Symphony Hall—Exhibition of water colors by John Singer Sargent. Through Nov. 12.
Boston Museum of Modern Art—Exhibition of paintings by Picasso and Matisse. Through Nov 11
Yamanaka — Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese Screens.
Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of photographs by H. M. Murdoch. Through Nov. 10
Boston Athenaeum — Exhibition of Book Plates.
Castano Galleries—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Also Old Master Drawings.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of early ship paintings by Buttersworth, Salmon and others. Also Early American paintings, mainly landscapes.
Doll & Richards—Exhibition of landscapes in water color by H. Anthony Dyer. Also water colors by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 19. Pastels of flowers by Laura Combs Hill. Through Nov. 26.
Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through Nov. 26.
Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.
Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Umberto Romano and Dantan Sawyer. Also works by Picasso and Matisse.
Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. French drawings and paintings, nineteenth century; Chinese paintings; Venetian drawings and paintings, eighteenth century. Through Dec. 3. Also prints, sixteenth-twentieth centuries. Through Nov. 19.
Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of water colors and pencil sketches by Edgar T. P. Walker. Through Nov. 10.
Boston Public Library—Exhibit of Autographed Miniature Palettes. Lent through the courtesy of the research laboratories of M. Grumbacher, New York City Through Nov. 12
Boston Camera Club—First public exhibition of the personal work of Bachrach photographers. Nov. 8 and 9. 353 Newbury Street.
Helman's Print Shop — Comprehensive show of Caricatures.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day 434,410
1938 volume to date 246,792,963
1937 volume to date 358,937,239

Steels, Aircrafts Lead Substantial Rise in Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Leading stocks, piloted by aircrafts and steels, swung upward in today's market after loitering during early proceedings.

The buying pace picked up appreciably after noon when favorites exhibited gains of fractions to around 3 points. Quotations were near best levels at the approach of the final hour, but dealings slackened.

Motors, rubbers, rails, coppers and specialties were among the most popular. Utilities were backward.

Fresh ammunition for the rise was uncovered in the estimate of the American Iron & Steel Institute placing this week's steel production up 4.2 points at 61 per cent of capacity a new high mark since Oct. 11, 1937.

Aviations were buoyed by revived hopes of heavy rearmament spending. The generally cheerful business picture continued to bolster most other groups. Many traders, at the same time, inclined to keep commitments light pending tomorrow's election results.

Conspicuous on the plodding advance were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Curtiss-Wright, North American Aviation, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, American Can, Johns-Manville, Sante Fe and Union Carbide.

Gains up to a point or so were registered for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, North American, Kennecott, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J., and Ohio Oil.

Tilting higher in the curb section were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, American Cyanamid "B," and Gulf Oil.

Bonds Fairly Strong

Strong spots were fairly numerous in the bond market today as traders bought heavily of issues directly affected by news developments and ignored the general list.

New York City Traction securities of all types were in heavy demand and near the final hour gains were 1 to more than three points for issues of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Interboro Rapid Transit, and Manhattan Railway. Voters will decide yes or no on unification of the city's traction facilities tomorrow and action of the market indicated buyers, at least, believed it would be yes.

Moderate improvement elsewhere included General Steel Castings 5½s, Warren Bros. 6s, American Water Works 6s, and International Hydro Electric 6s. A trifle back were North American 5s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

U. S. Governments were 7-32 of a point lower to 1-32 higher, with most of the list down. Foreign dollar bonds were quiet but steady. Japan 5½s were lower.

Col. Gas & Elec. Plans to Defend Its Gas Policies

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., in a statement replying to the civil anti-trust action brought against it by the Department of Justice, fully defended its natural gas policies which, it said, "has always been in the public interest."

The statement, in full, follows:

"The declared purpose of the suit filed in Wilmington, Del., by the Department of Justice is to require Columbia's system to divest itself of the control and ownership of securities of American Fuel & Power Company and the subsidiaries of that company, Inland Gas Corp., and Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp. The purchase of such securities was made in 1930. These properties have been operated in receivership or bankruptcy under the jurisdiction of the Federal Court ever since 1931, and no earnings therefrom have ever been included in the consolidated statement of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., and its subsidiaries.

"The total investment in the securities in question is now carried by Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., at less than ¼ of one per cent of its total assets.

"The policy of Columbia's system has been to maintain and increase its operating reserve acreages as necessary to assure to its present and prospective consumers an adequate supply of gas for all present and prospective increasing demands in the future.

"This policy has been followed consistently and is essential for the maintenance of the service and stability of the company in its operations.

"Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. is fully prepared to defend this policy, which has always been in the interest of the public, when this action comes to trial."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Share prices held quietly steady in the stock market. Transatlantics moved evenly. Gilt-edge securities were firm and German bonds were marked up. Industrials were well maintained with interest centering in opening of dealings in Woolworth & Co., Ltd., new shares, which went to a premium. Commodity shares, including oils, rubbers, coppers and golds, were mostly unchanged.

Paris: Demand for government bonds highlighted dealings in the Bourse today. Rentes closed 20 to 130 centimes higher. Bank of France advanced 440 francs and Suez Canal 585, while Royal Dutch dipped 35.

Liverpool: Cotton declined 5 to 8 points today under liquidation of nearby deliveries and Bombay selling. Prospects of a larger U. S. crop limited demand.

Wheat futures lost ½ to ⅝ penny at the close as favorable American weather offset smaller world shipments. Outside interest was small.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
87⅛	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅝
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	2	46½	46	46½	
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	18	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
34	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	1	23½	23½	23½	Nov 4
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	29½	29	29½	+ ½
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	16	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	+1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.40e)	48	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅜	8½	Alleghany-pf xw	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	25	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅝
18¼	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
24⅜	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	65	25¼	24	25	+1
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	8	13	12½	13	+ ½
197	134	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	199	196½	199	+3
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
13⅛	4½	Allied Strs	54	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	68	67½	68	Nov 3
55⅜	34½	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	50	51½	49¾	51½	+1½
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	19	17½	19	+ ½
3⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 2
78	55	Amerada Corp (3)	10	70⅝	68½	70⅝	+2⅜
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	9	25	24½	25	+1
23⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	10	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	13	48	46½	48	+1¾
106⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	13	102¾	100⅝	102¾	+2¾
176⅛	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Nov 5
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Pdy	55	32½	30½	32½	+1⅝
53	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	8	55	52¾	55	+3¼
23⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.85e)	18	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
110⅝	80½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 31
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	123½	123½	123½	+1½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8½	8½	Nov 4
14⅜	⅝	Am Coml Alco	10	14½	13⅞	14	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¾
6⅜	2½	Am Enceaus Tiling	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6⅞	4	Am European	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 2
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	
28¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19½	19¼	19½	+1
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	7	10	9½	10	+ ¼
14½	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Nov 5
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
34	12	Am Hl & L pf	6	33⅜	33¼	33¼	Nov 4
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44⅛	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
3	1¼	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	8	7¾	7⅞	
27⅛	12⅝	Am Locomotive	43	28	L 27	28	+1½
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	2	74¾	73	74¾	+1¾
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅜	Am & Met	6	4	4	4	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	10	43⅞	42	43¾	+2
130	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	31	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
47½	19	Am P & L $5pf (3k)	4	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
41¼	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	7	37¾	37	37¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	114	18⅞	17¾	18⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	68	21	20½	21	+ ⅞
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf	1	70½	70½	70½	
20⅞	14¾	Am S Razor (1.60)	14	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
22	7⅛	Am Seating	28	23½	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
58½	28½	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	50	55	54	54¾	+ ¾
137	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Nov 5
61	46¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	60	60	60	Nov 4
36⅝	18⅜	Am Sti Fdrs	35	38⅞	34½	38⅜	+1¼
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	19	10	8⅞	10	+1⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	3	25	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅜
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Nov 5
149⅜	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	45	148	147¾	148	+ ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (8)	*1	86¾	86⅜	86¾	+ ⅛
91⅛	58¾	Am Tob B (8)	*2	89⅛	88	89½	+1¼
150½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151⅛	150¾	151⅛	+1¼
8⅛	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	71	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
15¾	6	Am Wat Wks	51	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89	88	89	Nov 1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	7	41½	40¾	41	+1
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	112	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Nov 1
42½	21	Anaconda	225	38	36⅜	37⅞	+1⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	2	63	63	63	Nov 4
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Nov 4
4½	2	A P W Paper	2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	5	29	29	29	
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	52	6¼	5⅞	6	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	5	49½	49	49½	+1½
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	+7
49½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	20	49⅞	48½	49¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ½
12½	4	Assd Dry Goods	12	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ½
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	72	71	71	Nov 1
73½	56	Assd DG 2pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
38½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	38	38	38	Nov 4
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	54	41½	40½	41⅜	+1⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	65⅝	65	65¾	+1¼
29½	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	21	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	12¾	12½	12¾	Nov 4
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	4	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Nov 5
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
63⅛	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	64½	64	64½	+1
7⅞	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	8	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	30	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ½
		B					
14⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	110	14⅜	14	14½	+ ¾
11	5	Balt & Ohio	30	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	13	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Nov 4
23¾	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	13	21⅜	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	13	13	13	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	53	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
20	⅝	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	6	19¾	19½	19½	+ ¼
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¾
15½	4½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	113¾	114	+ ⅛
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
33	73¼	Belg R R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	51	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	6	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
54½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	53⅜	52⅜	53⅜	+1⅛
69½	39¾	Beth Steel	192	71⅞	68½	71½	+3
18	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	6	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
110½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	109¾	109	109¾	+ ⅞
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	4	29¼	28⅜	29¼	+1
23½	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	4	24	23½	24	+ ¾
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	25	18	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	80	29½	28	29	+1½
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	29	28⅝	29	+1
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	83	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	42	34	32½	34	+1¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 4
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	6	27½	25¾	27½	+1
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (.2½e)	32	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	120	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	
37⅜	12¼	Briggs Mfg Co	62	35¼	34½	41½	
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2½e)	1	34	34	34	
42⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	9	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	16	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
13½	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	74	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
37	16⅜	Bklyn Man Tr pf	11	35	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	19½	19⅛	19¼	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Nov 2
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	31	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	21	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	21	5½	4¾	5	+ ⅛
25	13¼	Bullard Co	10	24½	22½	24½	+1⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	33	36⅛	34¾	36⅜	+1⅞
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	17	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	28	18¾	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
10	5½	Butler Bros	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	*1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	9	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	12	18	16⅞	18	+1¼
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	7	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	67	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec	14	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ¼
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	16	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
21½	13½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	12	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
8½	3	Canad Pacific	28	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	3	19½	18⅝	19½	+1
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	2	92	90	92	+ 3
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	15	50⅝	50	50½	+ ¾
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	93	26½	25	25¾	+1
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93¾	92½	92½	Nov 4
14½	14½	Celotex Corp (new)	*48	15½	14¼	15½	
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+1
5¾	2	Cent Foundry	10	4¾	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	6	9¾	9½	9½	Nov 4
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 26
30¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	45	32⅜	30	32⅛	+3
13½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	16	13	11⅝	13	+ ⅜
30¾	18	Champ Pap & P	4	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 5
38½	32	Ches & Ohio (2e)	25	35	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	-1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	6	42½	41½	42½	+1
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Nov 3
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Nov 4
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	25	1⅛	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3¾	3½	3½	Nov 5
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 4
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Or	7	13½	13½	13⅝	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	58	⅝	½	½	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	14	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
18	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	11	18	17¼	18	+ ⅝
39½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	3	44	44	44	Nov 3
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 31
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Nov 4
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	8	10½	10	10	— ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64½	35¾	Chrysler Corp (2e)	147	63⅞	62½	63⅝	+2¼
13½	7¼	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5¾	2	City Stores	5	5½	5	5½	
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24½	24½	24½	Nov 4
30⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	30	29⅞	30	+1
84¾	33½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	87	60½	55	55½	+½
25⅝	10½	Clueti Peabody (.80e)	5	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	
142¾	106½	Coca-Cola (1¼e)	6	138½	134¾	136½	+1½
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	31	60⅜	60½	60¼	+ ¼
16¾	7½	Colgate-Palm P(½a)	49	16⅜	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
103½	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	102	102	102	Nov 5
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	6	34½	37½	38	+1½
21	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	21	23¼	20⅝	23¼	+1½
22¾	13½	Col Br'east A (1¼e)	16	18⅞	18	18⅝	+1
23⅝	13	Colum B'eastB(.90e)	3	18⅞	18	18⅝	+1¼
9⅞	5½	Colum G & E	199	6¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¼
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	78	76	78	
18⅞	9	Col Pict vte (2½%f)	22	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
38½	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	32¼	32½	32¾	
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (6)	5	96½	93	96	+1½
57⅝	23	Comi Credit (4)	18	54½	54⅛	56	Nov 5
107½	94	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	107½	107½	107½	Oct 31
61½	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	28	60½	59	59½	+1½
113½	90	Com In T cv pf (4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	—3
13¼	8⅞	Comi Solvents	44	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
2¼	1	Com'with & South	83	2	1⅞	2	
55⅝	25	Com & South pf (3)	5	50	49½	50	— ¼
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	34	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	42	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
8⅝	6	Congress Cigar	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
21	10½	Consol Aircr	86	21¼	20½	21¼	+1¼
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	1	9¼	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	*84	32	31½	32	+ ½
103⅞	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	8	103½	103⅜	103½	
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	9	2¼	2½	2⅝	
11⅝	6¼	Con Film In pf (¾k)	8	11⅜	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	9	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	94	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
9½	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15	15⅜	15	
95¾	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	93¾	93¾	93⅝	Nov 3
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	18	17⅛	16¼	17	+ ⅛
26½	8¾	Cont Bak A	8	22	21½	21¾	+ ½
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	14	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	97¾	97½	97¾	Nov 4
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	8	42⅜	42¼	42½	— ⅛
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	+2¼
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	12	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	22	30	28½	29½	+1
25⅜	10	Cont Steel	19	26½	24¾	26	+1¼
70¾	53	Conn Products (3)	6	68	67¼	67¾	— ¼
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	2	176	176	176	Nov 5
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	5	5

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Public Building Next Year Seen At 1923-33 Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—Public works officials estimated that their $1,500,000 building program would bring public construction next year up to the average 1923-33 level.

The estimate was made in connection with a meeting of PWA field men, called here for instruction on actual construction phases of the new program.

All the projects authorized by Congress this year must be under construction by Jan. 1 and substantially finished by June 30, 1940.

PWA has approved grants of $642,348,813 and loans of $44,491,150 for 6,215 non-federal projects to be built at an estimated cost of $1,428,842,811. An additional $195,949,704 has been allotted for 1,052 federal projects.

Officials said work has started on 912 federal projects and on 2,125 non-federal jobs. Fifteen small non-federal projects costing $872,972 have been completed.

Mass Construction

Meanwhile, the Administration was giving attention to another phase of the building industry in an effort to attract the capital of small investors into mass construction of small homes.

President Roosevelt disclosed that the Administration was trying to work out a program to provide houses for families able to pay a monthly rental of $5 to $10 a room.

Those able to pay more have been provided for by the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration, the President said, while the Government's slum clearance program has aided the lowest-income class.

FHA officials said that Gerard B. Lambert, a corporation executive who has been serving the Administration as special adviser, had been working on a low-cost housing program for about six months

The Lambert program would be aimed at attracting investments in small homes through partial tax exemption.

President Roosevelt expressed disapproval of the idea of tax exemptions for upper income brackets, but he was examining the possibility of tapping a vast pool of funds held by small investors.

The Chief Executive said previous programs had not reached persons who can afford to pay about $3,000 for a home built in the northern part of the United States.

Plan to Pool Funds

He indicated he thought this might be achieved by a pool of funds for small investors who have $1,000 to $5,000 which they wish to place in a sound investment at 3 per cent interest or slightly more.

Surveys by federal officials indicate there is a vast total of funds available in this class, the President said. He added that some system of tax exemption for these small investors was being discussed.

Federal officials said another housing program under consideration was rehabilitation of former "best residential districts" that have started to decline in many cities.

One suggestion has been establishment of municipal corporations to zone, repair and remodel these areas. Officials said insurance companies, banks and other large investors and real estate groups had urged a national program in this field.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Extra			
Bastion Blessing	20c	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Cont Casual	40c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Creole Pet	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Accumulated			
Artloom pf	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Texas Hydro-Elec pf	$3.50	Nov. 25	Nov. 18
Resumed			
Am Enka Corp	$1	Nov. 1	.....
Brown Fence & W	10c	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Ohio Oil	20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Final			
Coco-Cola	$2	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Initial			
Elek Prod Corp	50c	Nov. 25	Nov. 14
San Carlos Milling Co Ltd	2c	Nov.15	Nov. 2
West Can Hydro-Elec Corp Ltd cum pfc	13 1-3c	Oct. 26	Oct. 17
pf			
Irregular			
Inters Nat Gas	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Mid-Cont Pet	35c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Interim			
British Match	2½	.....	.....
C Univ Strs	2½	.....	.....
Rub Plant Inv Tr	4%	.....	.....
Special			
Borg-Warner Corp	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Regular			
Abb'ts Dairies Inc	25c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Acme Steel	25c Q	Dec. 12	Nov. 22
Allis Chalmers	37½c	Dec. 22	Nov. 30
Am Factors Ltd	10c M	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Do Ltd	10c M	Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Archer D. Midland	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Ark-Miss Power, pf	6%		
	$1.50 S	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Badger Paper Mills, pf	75c Q	.....	Oct. 21
Bankers National Investing A	8c	Nov. 25	Nov. 10
Do B	8c	Nov. 25	Nov. 10
Do 60c pf	15c Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 10
Barlow & Seelig A	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Belding-Corticelli	$1 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Brewer (C) & Co, Ltd	50c M	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Ca Cotton	$1 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Catawissa RR Co	$1.25 S	Nov. 22	Nov. 7
1st pf	$2.50 S	Nov. 22	Nov. 7
Do 5% 2 pf	$1.25 S	Nov. 22	Nov. 7
Chicago Corp pf	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Coca-Cola	75c	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Continental Casual	20c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Creole Pet	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Electrolux Corp	40c Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
El Paso Nat Gas pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Gen America Cp	75c Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Gt A&P Tea Co	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Do 1st pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Hamilton Tr Shrs	.....	Oct. 31	Sep. 30
Hawaiian El Co Ltd	15c M	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Do 6% cum pf A	30c Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Hobart Mfg Co el A	37½c Q	Dec. 1	.....
Lockhart Power Co, 7% pf	$3.50 S	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Montg & E Ry	17½c S	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Nazesna Mng Co	20c	Dec. 5	Nov. 30
Neb Pw 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Northland Greyhnd Lines Inc	$2.50	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Nor Gr Lines Inc $4.50 1st cv pf	$1.62½	Q Dec.	20 Dec. 10
Ohio Pw Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1 Nov. 7
Oshkosh B'Gosh	10c	Q Dec.	1 Nov. 18
Do pf	50c	Q Dec.	1 Nov. 18
Pa Wat & Pw	$1.50	.. Jan.	3 Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	3 Dec. 15
Roxborough Knit Mills Inc pf pf	8c	Q Dec.	1 Nov. 19
Std Oil (Ohio) pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	14 Dec. 31
Stand Oil (Ohio)	25c	Q Dec.	15 Nov. 30
Texamerica Oil C	7½c	M Nov.	1 Oct. 29
Un Biscuit	25c	Dec.	1 Nov. 19
Do pf	$1.75	Q Feb.	1 Jan. 16
Univ Winding Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	1 Oct. 21
U S Potash Co, Inc, 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	15 Dec. 1
Do 60c pf	60c	Dec.	15 Dec. 1
Van Raalte	50c	Dec.	1 Nov. 18
Do pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1 Nov. 18
Wheeling El 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1 Nov. 7

*$0.0142618 per trust share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:30

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	106.28	106.28	106.28
1 3¼s '41	107.11	107.11	107.11
1 3¼s '45-'43	109.22	109.22	109.22
1 3¼s '46-'44	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 4s '54-'44	114.11	114.11	114.11
1 2½s '45	106.8	106.8	106.8
2 3¾s '56-'46	113.7	113.7	113.7
9 3s '48-'46	108.7	108.7	108.7
1 3½s '49-'46	108.31	108.31	108.31
1 4¼s '52-'47	118.26	118.26	118.26
7 2½s '53-'49	102.10	102.7	102.7
1 2½s '52-'50	102.10	102.10	102.10
1 2½s '53-'51	102.30	103.30	102.30
9 2s '55-'51	108.26	108.26	108.26
13 2¾s '60-'55	104.8	104.8	104.7
1 2¼s '59-'56	103.3	103.3	103.3
11 2¾s '63-'58	102.19	102.17	102.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '49-'44	106.14	106.14	106.14

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s '52-'44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	36¼	36¼	36¼
6 Alleghany 5s '44	83½	83½	83½
1 Alleghany 5s '49	72½	72½	72½
27 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38½	38	38¼
2 Alleghn Val 4s '49	104½	104½	104½
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94	94
12 Allis Chalm 4s '52	112	111¾	111¾
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	53¾	53¼	53½
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¼	103¾
6 Am Int 5½s '49	100	99¾	99¾
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
54 Am T & T 3¼s '56	104¾	104½	104¾
21 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105	104¾	105
5 Am T Fdr cv '50	110¼	110	110¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	102	102	102
12 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
18 Ang C Nitrs deb '67	33	33	33
17 Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	97¾	98
9 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98¼
2 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	92	92	92
5 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101	101	101
50 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	108	108	108
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SFRRkyM 4s'65	100	100	100
5 A C Line 1st4s'52	86	85¾	85¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	34	34	34
6 Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	29½	29½	29½
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s'59	53½	53½	53½
33 B&O rfg 6s'95	22	21	21¾
7 B&O 1st 5s'48	50	49½	50
55 B&O rfg 5s'96	21½	20¼	21½
5 B&O 5s'96 F	21	20¾	21
28 B&O 5s 2000	21½	20¾	21½
39 B&O cv 4½s'60	15⅞	15¼	15⅝
13 B&O 4s '48	48½	48	48¼
1 B&CO 4sPLE&WV'41	41	41	41
4 B&CO 5s SW '50	34¼	34	34
1 BO 4s C '50	35½	35½	35½
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119	119	119
6 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105¾	105¼	105¾
16 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	100	99¾	99¾
33 Beth Stl 3½s'52	98¾	98½	98¾
10 Boston&Me 5s'67	30	29¾	29¾
1 Bost&Me 4¼s JJ'61	31¼	31	31¼
3 Bkly Sdis 3¼s'66	107½	107½	107½
138 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73½	71½	72½
11 Bkly UnElist 5s'50	82	81	81¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	97	97	97
24 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	107	107	107
3 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57	28¾	28½	28¾
5 Bush Ter 5s'55	43	43	43
1 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	55½	55½	55½
1 Cal Ore Jow 4s '66	94	94	94
2 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	119	119	119
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
4 Can Pac 5s '54	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94½	93	94½
10 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	6½	6	6½
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6¼	6¼	6½
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11¾	11½	11¾
2 Cen Go Mobile 5s '46	10	10	10
11 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102¼	102½	102½
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	24	24	24
2 ChampP&F'38-43½'50	99½	99½	99½
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
13 C & O 4½s '92	119	119	119
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	96¾	96¾
5 C & O rfg 3½s '96E	97	96¾	96¾
23 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13¼	13	13¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94	94	94
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99	99
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
31 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21½	21½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	6	6	6
38 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	10¾	10¾
79 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅜	3½	3⅜
42 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	6	5⅝	6
10 Chi&NW 4s '87	16¾	16¼	16¾
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 CRI&P 4½s '34 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4	4¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8½	8½
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	89½	89	89
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89½	89	89
2 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	108	108	108
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	72	72	72
1 Clev U Term 5½s '72	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Clev U Term 5s '73	79½	78½	79½
25 Clev U Term 4½s '77 C	73¾	73¾	73¾
9 Col & So 4½s '80	44¾	44¾	44¾
12 Colmbia G&s '52 May	94¾	94	94¼
14 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	91½	91¾
3 Col Ry PwEL 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	102¼	102	102¼
2 Coml Cred 2½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106¾	106¼	106¾
68 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107½	107¼	107½
15 Comwlth E cv 3½s'58	107¼	107¼	107¼
58 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107¾	107¼	107¾
28 Comw Ed cv 3½s '58 nw	107½	107¼	107½
6 Con Edis 2½s '48	108¼	106¾	106¾
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¾	106½	106½
12 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104½	104½
26 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	54	54	54
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107½	107½	107½
5 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104½	104¼	104½
2 Crown Cork 4s'50	104	104	104
1 Crown Will 6s'51	103	103¾	103⅝
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	35¼	34½	35
1 Cuba R R 6s'46	37½	37¼	37¼
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	58¾	56¾	56¾
1 Del P&L 4½s'71	107	107	107
1 D & R G 4s'36	13½	13½	13½
14 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
7 Det Ed 4½s'61	112½	112¾	112¾
4 Det Ed 4s'65	111¼	111	111
10 Det T Tun 4½s'61	97½	97	97
1 Dul Missbe & I 3½s'62	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Ed Ill NY 5s'95	134	134	134
22 Erie rfg 5s'67	14	13¾	14
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	13¾	13¾	13¾
19 Erie gen lien 4s'96	22	22	22
1 Erie cv 4s'53 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	100	10	0 100
2 Fla Cen & Pen 5s'43	45	45	45
21 Fla E Cst 5s'74	9¾	9½	9¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	104	104	104
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	104½	104½	104½
GenMotAccept 3s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Gen Stl 5½s'48	68¼	67¾	68
8 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99½	99½
5 Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
10 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103⅝	103½	103⅝
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	84	83¾	83¾
7 GtNor1st 4¼s'61	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 Gt Nor 4s'46G	96½	96	96½
8 GtNor4s'46H	87¼	86¼	87¼
5 Gulf8tStl 4½s'61	94	94	94
2 Hocky V 4½s'39	117½	117½	117½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	34	34
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	13¾	14
2 IllBellTel 3¼s '70B	111	111	111
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	57½	57½	57½
4 IllCen 4s '53	50¼	50¼	50¼
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	54¾	54¾	54¾
6 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	47	46¾	46¾
1 IllCen StL 3½s '51	55½	55½	55½
14 IC&StL&NO5s '63A	53½	52¾	52¾
1 Illstee1 4½s '40	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Inland8tl 3½s'61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32	62	60½	61
39 Interb R Tr 6s'32		39	37¾ 39
97 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	66¾	64	66¾
9 intCtNor st 6s'52	19½	19⅛	19½
12 Int Hydro El 6s'44	78	77½	78
5 IntPaper6s'55	89½	89	89
2 Int Paper 5s'47	95½	95½	95½
23 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¾	100¼	100¾
20 Int T&T 4½s'52	67¾	66½	67¾
30 Int T&T 5s'55	71	70¼	70¾
15 Iowa Ill Gas rfg 4s'51	4¾	4½	4¾
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	32½	32½	32½
6 K C South 5s'50	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 K C South 3s'50	69½	69½	69½
1 K T Term 4s'60	107	107	107
3 Kans G&E 4½s'80	105½	105½	105½
1 Kresge Found 4s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Lac Gas 6s'42A	50	50	50
7 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55	54½	54½
1 Lac Gas 5s'39	82	82	82
14 Lautaro Nit Inc'75	32	31¼	32
1 Leh C&N4½s'54A	60	60	60
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	25	25	25
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22¼	22	22¼
14 Leh Val 4s 2003	21¾	21½	21¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21¾	21¼	21¾
5 Liquid Carb 4s'47	110¾	110¾	110¾
18 Loews 3½s'46	102½	102	102¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Lorillard Co 7s'44	128¼	128¼	128¼
3 Lorillard Co 5s'51	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Louisia&Ark 5s'69	82½	82	82½
2 Louis&N un 4s'40	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Lou&NSo Jt 4s'52	75	75	75
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	33¾	33½	33¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90	38	31½	34½
1 Manhat Ry 4s 00ct	32½	29¾	32½
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	59	59	59
5 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	104	103¾	103¾
9 Met Ed 4½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 MetWideClth4s'38	8	8	8
4 Mo-Ill 5s '50	45½	45½	45½
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40	39	40
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4½	4½
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	10½	10½	10½
65 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	10¾	10¾	10¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	10¾	10¾	10¾
30 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5½	6
1 Mob&O Monte 5s '47	23	23	23
8 Mob & Ob 5s '38	33	32¾	33
9 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	99	99	99
5 Mont Pow 3⅜s '66	98¾	98½	98½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	51	51	51
14 NatDairy3¾s'51ww	104	103¾	104
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Nat Gypsum4½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 Nat Ry Mex 4s '77 asd	1	1	1
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	147¾	108
6 NEngT&T4½s'61B	124½	124	124
10 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	101½	101½	101½
9 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	101¼	101	101½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	72½	72½	72½
2 NO Tex&M 5s '55B	34½	34½	34½
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	34¾	34¾	34¾
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	63	63½
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57¼	57½
15 NYC cn 4s '98	68	67½	68
8 NYC 3½s '52	66½	66½	66½
23 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57¾	57¼	57¾
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 NYC Ch & StL 4s '38	97½	97¼	97½
1 NYCh&StLJ½s'74A	56	55¾	56
36 NYCh&StL4½s'78	48¾	47¾	48¾
10 NYCh&StL 4s'46	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 NYCh&StL 3½s '47	75	75	75
7 NY Cons 4½s '53	103¾	103¼	103¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s'51	59¾	59¾	59¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s'65	107	107	107
14 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	16	15¾	16
5 NYNH&H clf 6s'40	23½	23¼	23½
26 NYNH&H 4½s'67	15½	15¼	15¼
2 NYNH&H 4s'55	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 NYNH&H 4s'57	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 NYNH&H 3½s'47	13¼	13¼	13¼
9 NYNH&H 3½s'54	13¼	13¼	13¼
9 NY C&W gen 4s'55	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	12½	12½	12½
22 NY Tel 4½s'39	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4½	4¼	4¼
2 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	96	96	96
8 Norf & W 4s'96	118¼	118¼	118¼
10 Nor Am Co 5s'61	106¼	106¼	106½
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68¾	68¾	68½
2 Nor Pac s 2047	60½	60½	60½
3 Nor Pac s 2047	59	59	59
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	84	83¾	84
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	51	51¼	51½
3 Ohio Edis 4s '65	105½	105¼	105¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	103¾	103½	103¾
20 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74½	74½	74½
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	104	104	104
75 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107¾	107¼	107¾
4 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Pen Co 4s '63	97¾	97¼	97¼
49 Pen P&L 4½s '81	104¾	104¼	104½
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116	116	116
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96¾	96	96
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83¾	83½	83½
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	93	92¾	93
4 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81	81	81
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	116	116	116
2 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	½	½	½
7 Phillips Dodge 5½s '52	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Phil Bal&Dash4s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 Phila Co 5s '67	98¼	98	98
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110½	110½	110½
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4½	4½	4½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Philippine Rr 4s '37	16	16	16
19 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110¼	110	110¼
10 PCC&StL 5s '75 B	101	100⅞	101
1 PCC & St. 4½s '40 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 PCC & St. L 5½s '64	110½	110½	110½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	92	92	92
15 Portl Gen El 5s '50	104	103⅝	103⅝
12 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	62	61¾	61¾
15 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17	16¾	16¾
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	96½	96⅛	96⅛
11 Radio Keith 6s '41	78½	78⅛	78⅛
2 Rem Ar 4½s '47 A	77	76½	76½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57½	57½	57½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Repub Steel 5½s'54	109	109	109
12 Repub Steel 4½s'61	93	92¼	92¼
1 Repub Steel 4½s'56	94	94	94
1 Repub Steel 4½s'50	118	118	118
6 Revere C&B 4¼s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104	104	104
5 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
5 St LSF 5s '50 B	12	12	12
15 St LSF 5s '50 B ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 St LSF 4½s '78	11	11	11
16 St LSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9⅞	9½	9⅞
4 St LSF 4s '50 A	12	12	12
8 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	10¾	10½	10½
1 St LSW 5s '52	20¾	20¾	20¾
10 St LSW 1st 4s '89	58	58	58
3 St LSW 2d 4s '89	35	35	35
10 StP&

Production of Steel Rising Rapidly, 20 P. C. Above Month Ago

Debt Financing Is Hit in Survey By 20th Century Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Calling for a program of reform whereby "Federal and state governments and regulatory agencies should strive to discourage debt financing rather than encourage it, as they now do through income tax policy, regulation of utility rates and control of local government debts," the Twentieth Century Fund criticized in a statement just issued the "discriminations in favor of debt in our present policies."

The report strongly recommends that "the nature and extent of such discriminations" be given detailed study; and that those in the tax structure—especially under the general property tax—be carefully examined with a view to reform.

Debt Long Studied

This recommendation is part of a series on public policy based on the findings of a group of research specialists who for three years investigated the nation's post-war debt structure, and its shifts.

The report terms the "discrimination" it finds in the federal income tax on corporations "a major flaw in our tax structure which should be remedied as soon as possible.

"The Federal income tax on corporations," the report says, "provides that the 'income' of a corporation includes sums paid to stockholders as dividends and sums added to surplus, but not sums paid to bondholders as interest. Since dividends have ceased to be exempt from normal tax for the individuals receiving them, this means that income accruing to stockholders is taxed twice, once as earned by the corporation and once as received by the stockholders; while income accruing to bondholders is taxed only once, as received by the bondholders. This discrimination especially without present corporate normal tax rate of 19 per cent of 'income'—imposes a heavy penalty on equity financing as opposed to debt financing.

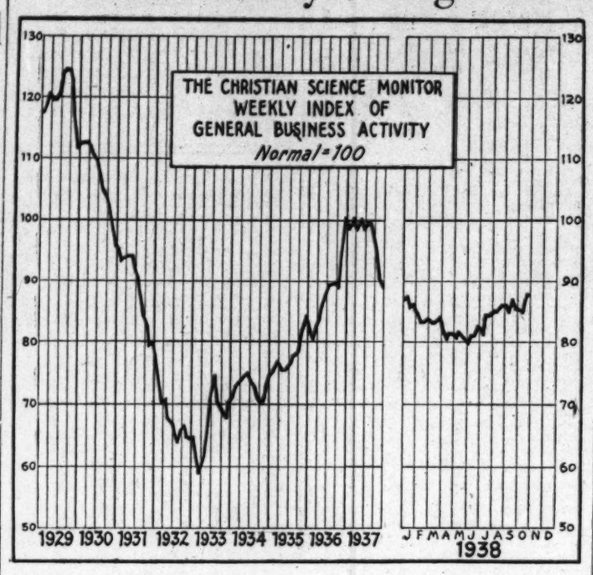
Double Taxation

"If it is not legally possible to treat interest paid out as part of corporate income, the double taxation of dividends should be eliminated, and the loss of revenue made up by taxes which would fall both on bondholders and stockholders."

Concerning regulatory agencies, the report declares they "should reconsider their formulas with a view to making debt less, rather than more attractive." The report points out that the rates charged by railways, power companies and other public utilities are fixed by Federal and State public authorities, and that the fairness of rates is ordinarily judged by the "fairness" of the return after deductions of interest, earned by the company on its investment.

"This creates a discrimination in favor of debt financing," the report says.

Monitor Index of Business Holds Steady at High Level



Maintaining its level of the previous week, the highest since the end of last year, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity remained unchanged at 87.5 (preliminary for Oct. 29). This compared with the level of 94.1 on Oct. 30, 1937.

A decline in bank debits outside New York City, larger than anticipated on the basis of seasonal fluctuations, offset increases in the power production and miscellaneous carloadings components.

Output of electricity exceeded expectations of a seasonal and trend increase and the adjusted index for this series edged forward nearer the year's high reached in the middle of September.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group proved the only component to move contrary to seasonal expectations. The total for this series showed a moderate rise when a decline usually occurs and the adjusted index registered a fair gain.

Operations in the steel industry were stepped up further during the past week, the rate increasing 3 points to the level of 57½ per cent. Further increases in automobile production were regarded favorably in the steel industry and the outlook continues promising.

Textile operations were maintained at a relatively steady rate. Some decreases were reported in cotton mill activity and some gains in woolen goods output were indicated.

Lumber output declined during the last week in October, but at current level is above a year ago. Engineering awards completed the month with an average higher than any since 1929.

Weather conditions continued to act as a retarding influence on retail trade activity, although substantial increases were reported in certain sections where more seasonable weather made its appearance. Wholesale commodity prices showed a small advance during the week ended Oct. 29, but remained well below a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 29* 1938	Oct. 22 1938	Oct. 30 1937
Combined index	87.5	87.5	94.1
Bk debits outside NYC	82.1	83.2	82.6
Elec power production	93.2	93.0	97.5
Misc. carloadings	81.7	80.9	88.8

*Preliminary

Steel Operations Rise 3 Points To 57½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations have been given an extra seasonal boost to the year's best level by heavier output of flat-rolled steel, and appear to be running ahead of the upturn in actual consumption, says the magazine Steel.

Operations increased 3 points to 57.5 per cent during the past week moving the average about 20 per cent higher than a month ago.

Auto Output Rises

While the increase in steel operations has been rapid, continues the report, the rise in motorcar assemblies has been even more spectacular. Automobile production of 80,030 units last week more than tripled the early-October volume and compares with 73,335 units the week before. In addition to being the highest weekly output in 1938 to date, it made the best relative showing so far this year with the corresponding 1937 period.

October pig iron production totaled 2,067,499 gross tons, a gain of 22.8 per cent over September output of 1,683,097 tons and the largest since October, 1937, with 2,891,026 tons. Daily average production of 66,694 tons was 18.9 per cent ahead of September's, comparing with 93,259 tons for October, 1937.

Pig iron output for the first 10 months this year totaled 14,390,284 tons, against 33,198,634 tons in the 1937 period, a decrease of 56.7 per cent, and well below the 24,601,570 tons for 1936. Seventeen blast furnaces became active last month, the largest addition in any month since April, 1936, when the same gain was made. Active furnaces the end of October totaled 114, best since November, 1937.

Most Centers Gain

Practically all districts contributed to last week's rise in steelmaking, with the national rate highest since the middle of October last year at 63 per cent, Chicago mills stepped up 10 points to 56.5 per cent, Pittsburgh rose 3 points to 45 per cent and Youngstown increased 2 points to 63 per cent.

Gains at other centers included 1 point in eastern Pennsylvania to 35 per cent, 2 points at Buffalo to 51 per cent, 11 points at Birmingham to 68 per cent, 16 points in New England to 71 per cent, 5 points at Cincinnati to 75 per cent, 2.5 points at St. Louis to 45.5 per cent, 3 points at Detroit to 85 per cent and 3 points at Cleveland to 77 per cent. Wheeling was unchanged at 59 per cent.

Scrap markets are stronger as a consequence of latest steelmaking gains. Price advances at Chicago boost the scrap composite 25 cents to $14.29, while the iron and steel composite is up 2 cents for the same reason to $35.56.

SEC Investigator

© Harris & Ewing

Gerhard Gesell

Appointed Chief Attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission's investigation of insurance companies. Mr. Gesell acted as SEC Counsel in the Richard Whitney case.

Buyers of Autos May Be Aided By New Trust Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

petitive rivals. Mr. Arnold charges that the advertising carried on by Ford and Chrysler in behalf of their own finance companies has been "a potent factor" in hampering competition of smaller finance companies.

It is from this illustration that Mr. Arnold springs to a generalization bound to cause controversy for a long time to come.

"Like conditions," he declares, "obtain in the advertising of commodities—vast sums being expended to advertise particular brands of such common products as gasoline or milk.

In the oil industry, to take one example, refiners are deprived of their market because of the belief induced by great expenditure that good gasoline is sold only under particular trade names."

In other words, Mr. Arnold argues, and argues at length in an extract that sounds like a future chapter for a revised issue of "The Folklore of Capitalism," many nationally advertised products are not any better than the competitive products of smaller companies, but they achieve semi-monopoly by the sheer weight of their own advertising and "the methods of the circus barker." It would be more economic all round, implies Mr. Arnold, if the money spent for this "circus" advertising were used in improving the product or making it cheaper.

Outside the Law's Scope

Mr. Arnold admits that this matter is a little outside the immediate purview of the anti-trust laws, as now written. But all the same, he declares, "the result is either a wasteful system of distribution on the one hand, or monopoly on the other."

The proposed consent agreement outlaws harsh collection methods against purchasers of low-priced automobiles.

In particular Ford and Chrysler Acceptance Corporations pledge themselves:

1. Not to accept wage assignments on cars of less than $1,000, for noncommercial use. This is designed to protect low-income buyers, who are induced to purchase "beyond their means."

2. Not to garnish wages and salaries in the above circumstances.

3. Not to take deficiency judgments in the case of any retail purchaser for private use who has paid 50 per cent of the price.

4. Not to charge higher interest for extensions of time or for rewriting than is provided in the original contract.

5. Not to charge higher than 5 per cent on delinquent installments.

6. Not to accept from any dealer the assignment of any chattel mortgage on property other than the car itself.

Up to Companies

"These provisions go far in protecting improvident persons of low income," the Justice Department announcement says. "They remove the severest of the financial hardships hitherto incident upon a necessarily aggressive sales policy. They are most important if the installment buying system is to continue as a part of our economy."

In other words, the improvident purchaser is to be protected from "high pressure" salesmanship. And since the companies agree by law not to take harsh or cruel steps to force creditors to pay, they must necessarily be careful in the first place to protect optimistic and indigent buyers from themselves.

The Justice Department achieved these concessions from the two automobile manufacturers, together with the curtailment of their allegedly "monopolistic" advertising, as the price for dropping its anti-trust suit against them, without prejudice. It will continue to prosecute the General Motors suit. If the latter fails in the court, however, Ford and Chrysler, under the agreement, are relieved from carrying out their bargain and the whole situation lapses into status quo. The Federal District Court at South Bend, Ind., must also accept the Government's proposed cons t decree.

Restricting Advertising

For the purposes of the record, the gist of Mr. Arnold's remarkable attack on "trade brand" advertising, which appears to be the statement of a far-reaching new Government policy, is here presented.

"By the provisions of these decrees, a step is also made toward restricting advertising to its proper field—which is the promotion of sales—and toward preventing its use for the fostering of monopoly and monopolistic practices. The decrees in the present cases may become most important precedents in preventing the misuse of advertising power in other fields.

"Monopoly is fostered when advertising is used to put competitors at a disadvantage for the sole reason that they do not have resources sufficient to expend equally large sums in advertising particular products or the services of particular companies. In the automobile financing field vast sums are spent by the manufacturers to advertise the services of particular finance companies. Other finance companies must spend a like amount or go out of business. A wasteful system of distribution of services is thus set up.

Use of Trade Names

"The use of trade names itself is old in our law and has a proper function in identifying to the public the goods of manufacturers known for their reliability and integrity. But with the advent of modern advertising the trade name has taken on a new use. By a variety of modern refinements upon the methods of the circus barker, advertising is used to build up public preference for the products of one producer or manufacturer solely because he has the most advertising money and can make the most noise. The result is either a wasteful system of distribution on the one hand, or monopoly on the other."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week was a stalemate. They didn't go up and they didn't go down. The rail wage advisory board killed off hopes of a cut in rail pay and yet the rail shares didn't go down; steel operations jumped from 53.6 to 56.8 but steel shares didn't go up; Chairman Groesbeck saw the President and made another bullish statement about utility co-operation and the utilities didn't go up. Nobody seemed to care about anything but the elections. Since the New Deal put the "political" back into "political economy" elections have become economic events of outstanding importance.

They say round here the Republicans will get 30 seats sure and have a betting chance for 50 more.

The classical interpretation of Tuesday's news would be bearish for a Democratic victory, bullish for a Republican. Of course it might be argued that a Democratic victory means more spending and deficits, and a Republican victory might be one step toward a balanced budget —which is bearish.

Politics and the Market

Again it can be answered that a Democratic victory means more taxes and crack-downs for business, explained to the country on the St. George-and-the-dragon theory of politics; while the Republicans, having no such bag of fairy tales to buy their way with, might buy it with their own verson of modern political pork, handed out not by the President but by Congress.

Anyway there is a small body of pessimistic opinion here which has it that no matter who wins the market will go down. By this guess an Administration victory will mean crack-downs and a Republican victory will mean financial sobriety and either way business enthusiasm will suffer.

The response of the rails to the Board's recommendation against any part of the 15 per cent wage cut was odd. Rails opened Monday only a point lower on the averages, and more than made it up during the week. Apparently very few people had really expected anything at all. The substitute programs now being trotted out are hackneyed. However, there is this possibility, that the roads will have a little more public opinion in their favor in efforts toward operating economies, such as might be achieved through consolidations, abandonment of red-ink branch lines, and surrender by rail labor of some of the sillier featherbedding rules.

Regardless of legal complications it now seems certain that Congress will seriously consider a bill for "voluntary reorganizations" of border-line railroads, such as Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, and Nickel Plate. Folks here seem to have forgotten B. & O.'s perennial danger. Fifty-five per cent steel operations saved the road.

Business News Again Good

The business news was good again. Not only did steel operations take a three-point jump (and they will take another jump this week) but steel scrap has firmed up again. Carloadings made a contraseasonal rise and are now only 7.7 per cent below last year, the smallest margin yet in 1938.

Electric power output in New England is above last year, at least partly because cotton mill activity is also above last year. Automobile production made its seventh successive weekly increase, to over 80,000 cars. They say that General Motors, which only earned 7 cents in the third quarter, may earn a dollar in the fourth and pay an extra. Chrysler earned only 22 cents in the third quarter, against $2.93 in the same quarter of last year and 83 cents in the second quarter of this year; but it declared $1.25 and its earnings, which fluctuate widely, will rise fast in the fourth quarter. Major engineering construction awards for October, totalling $236,000,000, were the highest for any October since 1929.

Rails Get Some Help

Rail equipments jumped on Thursday, lugging rails up with them, on indications the roads might get some easy money for equipments. The Interstate Commerce Commission permitted Seaboard to buy some equipment on the almost-nothing-down principle; usually the roads have to lay 25 per cent on the line; now Seaboard must put down only 6 per cent.

The Street was cheered by Jersey's announcement of a small stock dividend, in line with its policy of resuming a large additions-and-betterments program, slowed in recent years. On the other hand, Columbia Gas slumped on Friday, when it was the most actively traded stock, because the Department of Justice is after it on antitrust grounds. They don't seem to like CG in Washington; last Spring the SEC made it pass the common dividend because they didn't like its books.

The bond market continues to do very well. Governments are lethargic; there isn't any news, but in a few weeks the Treasury will probably announce a December 15 refunding program for the 1½ per cent notes maturing March 15. Second-grade liens, particularly rails, have been rising. Commodities, on the other hand, lagged ignominiously. Wheat slumped on good weather news and on evidence that the fall planting for winter wheat will be well above Mr. Wallace's wishes, as usual.

Those SEC Requirements

The Street is still mulling over the SEC's new program for the Stock Exchange. The requirement that brokers' minimum capital must be raised by New Year's to 6 2-3 per cent against the present minimum of 5 per cent is not expected to hurt more than a few small houses. While broakers have lost considerable money this year, and capital has been somewhat decreased, it has not been decreased by nearly as much as liabilities, because of the sharp curtaimelnt in margin trading. As a result many houses now have capital as high as 25 per cent of liabilities.

On the other hand the rule that partners can no longer buy on margin except through a bank will hit quite a few houses. Perhaps the majority of houses stipulate in their partnership agreements that partners shall not buy on margin, but in some houses there is no such rule and most of the money is made (when it is made) by such trading.

The coming segregation of underwriting capital from brokerage capital will also be a pain to many houses. Perhaps a hundred out of the 450 in the metropolitan district take an occasional underwriting position. They make good money at it —usually. But such position-taking is not frequent enough in many cases to justify the segregation of capital for the purpose.

The $25,000,000 of Argentines were well sold, as expected. Outside of that there were no capital flotations except tax-exempts, and none are expected in coming weeks except for a $40,000,000 Dominion of Canada refunding.

Excess reserves stick around $3,-200,000,000. "Money in circulation" has shown a mysterious unseasonal increase recently. One guess is that U. S. currency is being exported to the Continent, where people have decided it is easier to hide than gold and safer to hide than sterling.

Conference Board to Study Merits Of Private vs. Public Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A two-year program of research into the results of private and public management of economic activity in the United States and other countries is being undertaken by the National Industrial Conference Board, Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the Board, announced.

"The rapid spread of authoritarian systems of control of labor, savings and consumption in all parts of the world," Dr. Jordan said, "puts an inescapable challenge to American enterprise and all the workers, investors and consumers who are part of it, to take stock of its principles, its accomplishments and its possibilities for the future.

Important Decision

"Before many years have passed," he predicted, "the American people will either decide for themselves, or have decided for them by force of circumstances, whether their system of free enterprise is to be preserved or suppressed and replaced by State management of their life and work."

The Conference Board's investigation, according to Dr. Jordan, will be the first attempt to make a comprehensive appraisal of the relative contributions of private enterprise and government to national prosperity and social welfare, and its purpose is to provide the full and impartial information upon which so crucial a decision for the nation's future should be made.

To Be Inclusive

Under the title, "Enterprise and Social Progress," the investigation will be carried out by the Conference Board's large research staff, to which have been added a score of specialists in various economic and social fields. Throughout the preparation of the reports, the researchers will be aided by the Board's associated groups of technical advisers and consultants.

While the principal part of the research program concerns the growth and results of private and government management in the United States, reports will be made by experts on the operation and results of State management in Soviet Russia, Italy, Germany, Australia, Sweden, Great Britain and France.

Don't Blame Unemployment on Women With Jobs in Industry, Says Service

NEW YORK (AP)—Don't blame unemployment on the women who are holding down jobs in industry, warns the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization dominated by males.

If you do, says a survey issued by the board, you are harboring a "myth" and "bugaboo."

Citing the cold statistics, the board, which is supported by industries and large corporations, declared "the percentage of male workers in the total population has been approximately the same since 1870"; that "the increase in the number of women workers has not been at the cost of men," and furthermore that "particularly in the years up to 1930 it would have been impossible to maintain the level of industrial production without female employees."

The board concluded that increased activity of women in the industrial labor field largely has been due to "many new types of service requiring female employees."

On the general employment situation the board said "gains in manufacturing, trade, distribution and finance featured the addition of 729,000 workers to the nation's pay rolls in September as compared with August."

Yield on U. S. Bonds Is Near Record Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that yields on long-term Government bonds were near the lowest point in history.

Experts calculated that the yield on Government bonds not due or callable for 12 years averaged 2.48 per cent in October. The only times that lower yields occurred were in January and February, 1937, when the averages were 2.47 and 2.46.

The low yields reflected, experts said, the great demands of banks and other investors for Government bonds. This demand resulted, they said, from lack of other suitable investments and from huge increases in idle money available for investment.

The yield, which is the financial term for the earning of a security based upon both the interest rate and the price, has been going down almost steadily since January, 1932, when the average was 4.26 per cent.

Southern Road Would Sell $6,000,000 Certificates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $6,000,000 of equipment trust certificates to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC has agreed to the transaction, subject to authorization by the ICC. Proceeds will go to purchase 2,400 all-steel freight cars and 25 all-steel express cars.

The Southern recently obtained $13,500,000 from the RFC to purchase 5,724 freight cars and $350,000 to purchase four light Diesel-electric trains.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Buys Stock in Cyanamid

NEW YORK (AP)—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has exercised an option to purchase at $20 a share 98,000 Class B shares of the American Cyanamid Company, a leading chemical producer, it was learned today.

The option, which expired at the end of October, was made in 1933 in a joint development undertaking in the Southern Alkali Corporation, which operates a chemical plant at Corpus Christi, Texas, placed in operation in 1934.

There were 2,454,425 Class B shares listed as outstanding before the option was exercised.

McKeesport Tin Notes Sold to Insurance Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—McKeesport Tin Plate Corp. announced it had sold privately $6,000,000 of 10-year sinking fund debentures to "a large insurance Company." proceeds will be used, it was added ,to retire bank loans and for additional working capital.

The company's plants are at McKeesport, Pa., New York City, Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., and Hamilton, Ohio.

Utility's Rates Reduced

ALBANY, N. Y.—Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. has reduced its electric and gas rates $56,000 annually, the public service commission announced. New rates, effective Nov. 1, resulted from negotiations between the commission and the corporation.

Carbide Earns 60c Share in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation has reported for the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1938, net income of $5,451,980, equal to 60.42 cents a share on 9,023,138 shares.

Third quarter earnings a share compare with 41.25 cents a share in the second quarter of 1938 and 46.65 cents a share in the first quarter of 1938.

For the third quarter of 1937, net earnings amounted to $10,013,034, or $1.11 a share.

Issues Trade Practice Rules for Silk Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trade practice rules for the $500,000,000 silk industry have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

Designed to promote fair competitive conditions and to protect the consuming public, the rules provide for proper identification of materials containing or purporting to contain silk.

Deceptive concealment and other unfair competitive practices are forbidden.

Issuance of the rules followed a conference of members of the industry held in Washington under the Commission's sponsorship.

Auto Output Total Steadily Mounting

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated output of the motorcar plants this week at 80,030 cars and trucks compared with 73,335 last week and 89,770 this week a year ago.

It estimated also that the aggregate production for November would total 365,000 units. Assemblies last November were slightly over 376,000 cars and trucks.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 788, Chicago.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 18 Edinboro St., Boston.

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BOOK SALESMAN—Capable man to sell Subscription Styles of New MERRIAM-WEBSTER Dictionary on easy payments to schools, libraries, offices, and homes; some inquiries supplied; liberal commissions; opportunity to establish a permanent business on nationally advertised publication; give age, selling experience, present connections, and references. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Dept. S, Springfield, Mass.

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OUTSTANDING values in new and used pianos; latest styles; radios and band instruments. H. L. WHITE, Piano Tuner, 7 Western View St., Auburn, Me.

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BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — One-room homes: beautifully furnished rooms in two spacious houses on residential street; ideal for business people who desire the privacy of a real home with independence from household responsibilities; maid service; completely equipped community kitchen. Phone LON. 9826.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 32 Centre St.—Large sunny first floor room, running water; table board; quiet, convenient location; also double room; twin beds. LON. 9057.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, experienced, colored; references; $65 up. Write "Maud," 11 Mt. Morris Park West, New York City.

EXPERIENCED colored girl desires house work; excellent cook; good references. Please call A. Middleton, COM. 5822, Boston.

TREL SERVICE

STUMPS and Butts removed inexpensively; estimates on request. D. W. KIDD, Boylston Place, Brookline, Mass. LON 6234.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

Rhythm Step Shoes

Have been selected from the Style Parade by Fashion's best dressed women.

Hylander's
111 WEST 9TH STREET

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

HUMMING BIRD
and
PHOENIX HOSIERY
A Gift She Will Always Appreciate
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

GEORGE W. RODGERS
FURNITURE
Floor Coverings
Interior Decorating
515 SHIPLEY ST. Phone 3-1660

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

Electrical Appliances
● Hardware—Tools
● Fireplace Equipment
● Kitchen Utensils
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market Street Dial 5017

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

JOLLY TOYS
Trains and dolls, funny games and things to build—seems like millions of grand things to see.
BAMBERGER-ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

Seasonal Gifts of Distinction
PLATINUM
GOLD and STERLING
MILLARD F DAVIS, INC.
831 MARKET STREET

A Balanced Wardrobe
of MEN'S FALL CLOTHING
CUMMINS & MALONEY
We Have a Complete Line of
DISTINCTIVE
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
923 MARKET STREET

DRESSES HOSIERY
SKIRTS UNDERWEAR
SWEATERS BAGS
ROBES HANDKERCHIEFS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Evelyn S. Zebley
EMALYN SHOP
3 East 9th Street TEL. 4923

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

MRS. JACK HAYES
Real Estate
Insurance
2020 P St., N. W. DUpont 7784

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver, phone Columbia 5260
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

It Is Easy to Be Happy When Properly Fitted With
DrA Reed CUSHION SHOE
For Men and Women
1416 New York Avenue, N. W.

Listings Wanted
Business Properties
I have clients who wish to purchase business properties showing a good return.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 9248

Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Hoffman Hairdresser
LILLIAN HOPKIN
Well-Known Beauty Specialist, Manager
904 14TH ST. N. W. Republic 2020

505½ Eleventh N. W. (Near E)
LEWIS WATCH SHOP
Agency Elgin, Hamilton, Longines
Factory-Trained Watchmaker in Charge of Repairs
NA. 9175

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable
at All Grocers
WALTON'S BAKERY

Francis Electrical Co.
Now Located at 443 COURT ST.
All Kinds of Electrical Work
TEL. 4643

RUSSELL'S MARKET
"Auburn's Complete Quality Food Service"
S. S. PIERCE PRODUCTS
58 Union Street Phone 3

BANGOR

Linen and Dry Goods for the most fastidious.
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
Rines
43 MAIN STREET

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

STANDARD SHOE STORE
45 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of
Quality Grade Shoes
WILBUR COON, MENIHAN ARCH-AID QUEEN QUALITY and BUSTER BROWN SHOES for CHILDREN

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch-Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

Electrical Supplies
Paints—Oils—Varnishes
Dairy, Poultry Supplies
HASKELL IMPLEMENT AND SEED CO.
20 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 27

Guaranteed Service on All Makes of Radios
JOHN Y. SCRUTON
26 Main Street Phone 2685

PORTLAND

Good Taste Budgeted
Good taste is the basis of gracious living—and here, at last, is a room which proves that fine interiors can be created at moderate prices without sacrificing quality. We invite you to inspect this room on our fourth floor. The idea was created by a noted designer who has studied the needs and desires of the discriminating woman.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
with Name Stamped *FREE*
Send for Circular
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

SPODE CHINA
Buttercup
Blue Ermine
Wicker Dale
Jewel
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Reminder
Don't miss the good news.
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES are selling this Fall at a new lowered price of only $8.75.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 Congress St. Portland, Me.

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 414 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

ANDIRONS
Cast Iron, Brass Trimmed, and Solid Brass, from $1.25 to $15.00
Fire Screens and Spark Guards From $2.50 to $10.00
A. H. BRITTON CO.
12 North Main Street

The New
'Christmas Handkerchiefs
Have Arrived!
HARRY G. EMMONS

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store . 41 Washington St.
The Gilford Store . . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DOVER

KATE'S STYLE SHOP
444 Central Avenue
Exclusive Agency for
Gossard Foundation Garments
Fitted by Expert Corsetieres

When in Need of
Smart and Reasonably Priced
MILLINERY
Visit One of Our Stores
BERNARD'S MILLINERY
DOVER PORTSMOUTH ROCHESTER LACONIA

COATS, DRESSES and HATS
Let Us Match and Plan Your Outfits to Suit Your Purse. See Our Line of Fu Coats.
Helen Wiggin Emery Service Shop
INCORPORATED
Morrill Building, Room 6

Refurnish
One Room at a Time
E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.
Household Furnishings—Antiques
30 THIRD STREET

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW COATS
The Most Successful Fashions of the Season
Beautifully fur trimmed.
Box and fitted styles.
Best woolen coatings.
Prices range from $24.95 to $195
PARISEAU'S

HATS
To Top and Set Off your Winter Coats, Accessories of Smart Bags and Jewelry.
Stockings, 69c, 79c, 89c and $1
MISS MARY CAHILL
Evening Gowns
Not only are they glamorous, but so flattering. The materials and designs are beautiful. Each gown is distinctive.
MISS LILI CHARTIER
50 HANOVER STREET

BEGIN NOW
to think about your
Christmas Gifts
We have a very attractive assortment of New Designs
Ye Quaker Shop
56 Hanover St.

CRAFTSMAN Press
INCORPORATED
357 Pine Street, Manchester, N. H.

Children's Book Week
November 13 to 19
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Electrical Appliances
Many new models in Toasters, Irons, Lamps, Percolators, etc.
PHILCO RADIOS
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE AND SON
71 Hanover Street

296 Telephone Your Order *4567*
Ask for Our Weekly Special Flyer
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut

Let Me Help You
select a fine watch. My prices right, my assortment large.
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

Daniel Webster Oil Co.
Major Fuel and Range Oil
Telephone { Day 5004 / Nights 4905
Distributors of American Bitmuls Asphalts
Prop. Stanley Vogel 540 Harvard St.

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA

Make Your Fall and Winter Clothing Look Like New
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
8 Water St. Tel. 170

NATIVE TURKEYS
Fresh, Plump, Tender
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN ST. PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
and
"New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St., Office Opp. P. O. Tel. 90

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS and GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS

DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway. Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

GREASON'S LAUNDRY

The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

CLEARANCE SALE
of All Fall Merchandise
GERMAINE MODES
136 Bellevue Ave. Tel. 306

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Norfolk Avenue Dairy
Grade "A" Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Prompt Deliveries
PHONE 1080

Lynchburg's Own Chain
BIBEE'S
Thanksgiving Goodies, Nuts, Cranberries, Turkeys, Pumpkins, Etc. Fresh Vegetables, Fresh Fruits

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
For Authentic Fashions
Lynchburg, Va.

Terrell E. Moseley
Automatic Heat
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
2223 Bedford Avenue, Lynchburg
Phone 802-W or 1303-M

CHAIRS
A chair for every need and decorative scheme. Moderately priced.

L. Mosers & Co

Distinctive Styles in
FOOTWEAR
COLEMAN'S
911 Main Tel. 1020

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Girls' Coats
Sizes 7 to 14
$10.95

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL, CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"
Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKLEY 9114

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

MILTON MUSIC CO.
108 W. Freemason Street
Everything Musical Makes Appropriate Christmas Gifts. Pianos, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, Victor Records, Musical Accessories.
Free Instruction on All Instruments

"Better Furniture —for Less"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Tidewater's biggest, most comprehensive "Gift Shop" . . . the one place where you may find the right gift for everyone on your list. We urge everyone . . . Do Your Christmas Shopping EARLY!

COFER'S
RUGS :: LINOLEUMS
:: DRAPERIES ::
:: WINDOW SHADES ::
124 College Place PHONE 21966

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

SPENCER
Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
We Create a Design Especially for You
MRS. M. F. ASPINWALL
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
Phone Norfolk 45924 Norfolk, Va.

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
Dial 5501

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Coiffure Reflections
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
Men's Wear
321 TENTH STREET

Hollywood Shop
WOMEN'S SMART APPAREL
922 FOURTH AVE. Tel. 7305

Coffman Flowers
Phone 8133
Everything in Flowers
506 10TH STREET Tel. 8133

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive But Not Expensive
848 Fourth Avenue Phone 6286

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

Canada

'ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 81515 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 2011 R. 1370

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.
Phone M. 9366 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

BUILT TO SPECIFICATIONS
HUDSONIA SUITS AND OVERCOATS
Tailored to the rigid specifications of Hudson's Bay Standards. One Price, $23.50.
Hudson's Bay Company

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

WALK RITE
Style Shop, Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
The 12 Pay Plan Store

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Kerrison & Adams Ltd.
FLORISTS
Largest Growers of Flowers in Northern Alberta
10241 Jasper Ave. Phones 25866-33007

Hudson's Bay Company
"LADY HUDSON"
Hosiery and Lingerie for discriminating women who demand the best.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Holt, Renfrew & Company
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices — Prompt Service

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 43 243
EST. 1921 C. P. L. 4

A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO. LTD.
236 OSBORNE STREET
W. E. McNAMARA Manager
Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 130

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Tiny Combs
To hold your new curls high
The "Bay" has an exciting collection of these feminine flatterers . . . real tortoise shell combs aglitter with brilliants for evening enchantment.
Jewelry, Main Floor, The "Bay"

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

The Winnipeg SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Spring-Air
The MATTRESS that is truly conformable . . .
You sleep truly relaxed
* And the comfort is the same through the years. Never half bad enough to throw away . . . . .
The G. W. Robinson Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON — CANADA

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4613

GIFTS
THOMAS LEES
Jewellers Since 1861
17-19 King Street West

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
8 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Vacationists! Novelties That Are Different
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
120 Dundas St.—St. Thomas—London East

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE combination

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.
202 Dundas Met 7111
613 Dundas Fair 970
729 Richmond Met 167
77 Wharncliffe Met 4568

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram
Limited

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

INSURANCE Since 1870
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
Ottawa 2-4823

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ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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TORONTO
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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Let us prove to you the excellence of
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European Local Classified
(Continued)

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England

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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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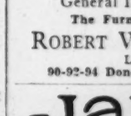
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

A Whimsical Peacemaker

Washington Irving, the celebrated writer, was a person of great friendliness and charm, and an inveterate peacemaker. This office he generally performed in a manner of whimsical indirection not only quite effective but delightful to behold.

At one of the vestry meetings Irving attended, a Mr. Holmes, one of the members, was accompanied by an inoffensive dog which took refuge at his feet. A heated debate developed, and Mr. Holmes expressed himself with such force and conviction that a serious breach was threatened.

"Mr. Chairman," exclaimed Washington Irving with mock seriousness, after he had obtained the floor, "is Mr. Holmes to be permitted to put us all in bodily terror, not only by advocating his measure in a fierce manner, but by bringing with him a great beast to overawe the vestry and control their votes?" Pointing to the little dog, he added, "There is the monster at his side, keeping guard!"

In the face of this irresistible drollery, expressed by the great author both in his speech and manner, the entire assembly broke into laughter, and their differences were soon settled in the most amicable manner.

Party Fun

Rhyming Bee

The first player starts by naming a word. The player on his right immediately calls out a word that rhymes with the first; the third player calls out another rhyming word, and so on, until one player can not name a rhyme before the person on his right counts to 10.

No word can be used twice. Each player missing, drops from the game. The fun begins when one has to think of a rhyme while his opponent is counting.

Some good words to give are: ace, back, act, aid, aim, land, air, ate, bay, bean, case, beat, affect, be, enter, bill, guise, boon, dude. Some of these words have as many as 50 rhymes.—Anita G., Denver, Colo.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's an easy one to start—a quotation, the author of which is named:

"ABCDC'E F GCAACD HFI GCBJIK FI BLILDFGNC OFJN-PDC ABFI ABC LIC GCBJIK F KJEBLILDFGNC EPQQCEE."—Herbert Kaufman.

"TEN" Puzzle

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in:

T E N — — — — — —
— T E N — — — — —
— — T E N — — — —
— — — T E N — — —
— — — — T E N — —
— — — — — T E N —
— — — — — — T E N

1. Without tenants. 2. Extremely loud. 3. Made thin or slender. 4. False claimants. 5. Shining. 6. Terrified. 7. All-powerful. 8. To discourage.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing PARTY to REVEL in 6 moves.

How Long?

If one pipe can fill a tank in 1 hour, and another can fill it in 36 minutes, how long will it take the 2 pipes together to fill the tank?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten verbs and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	accomplish	coax
2	wrong	secrete
3	consent	achieve
4	accept	oblige
5	recall	join
6	collect	comply
7	conceal	aggrieve
8	persuade	retract
9	combine	receive
10	compel	accumulate

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "There's a better man behind an honorable failure than the one behind a dishonorable success."

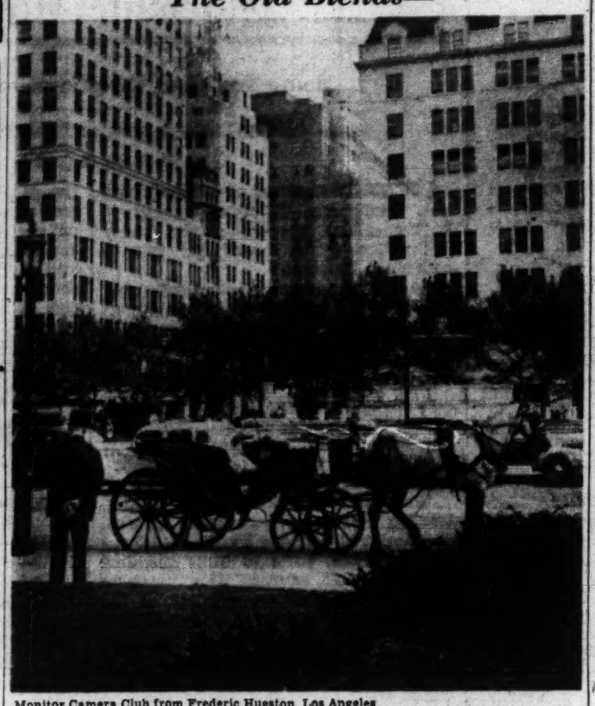
"TEN" Puzzle: Tenantless, stentorian, attenuated, pretenders, glistening, frightened, omnipotent, dishearten.

Letter Changing: Party, parts, pares, pares, raves, ravel, revel.

How Long?: 22½ minutes.

Fun With Synonyms: Accomplish-achieve; wrong-aggrieve; consent-comply; accept-receive; recall-retract; collect-accumulate; conceal-secrete; persuade-coax; combine-join; compel-oblige.

The Old Blends—



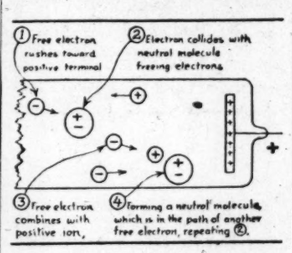
Monitor Camera Club from Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

The Horse-Drawn Cab Vies With the Taxicab at This New York City Street Corner

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Neon Signs to Glow?

The neon sign derives its name from the rare gas, neon. The sign consists essentially of an air-tight glass tube containing a small amount of neon or other gas, and fitted at each end with a metal terminal (or electrode). The two electrodes are connected to a source of high-voltage electric current; and when the current is turned on, the tube glows with a steady, penetrating light.


1 Free electron rushes toward positive terminal
2 Electron collides with neutral molecule freeing electrons
3 Free electron combines with positive ion,
4 forming a neutral molecule, which is in the path of another free electron, repeating 2

One theory regarding the cause of the glow, considers the gas to be made up of millions of particles or molecules. Under ordinary conditions, these molecules of gas are electrically neutral—neither positively nor negatively charged, but containing equal numbers of negative electrons and positive ions. If a negative electron is removed, the remainder of the molecule becomes positively charged, with the result that the gas is divided into positive and negative charges.

When the current is turned on, one electrode momentarily becomes positively charged and (because opposite electrical charges attract and like charges repel) if the voltage is high enough, the free electrons will be attracted with tremendous force. In their rush to the electrode, the electrons may collide with neutral molecules, the impact liberating more electrons, which also start to travel with great vigor. Also, free electrons collide with positive ions, forming neutral molecules and giving off light as they combine, only to be blasted apart again at the next impact, and be free to repeat the process. In most installations, the current is alternating, reversing itself 60 times per second, and the electrodes take turns being positive, changing 60 times a second, with the result that the glow is distributed evenly over the whole tube.

The colors of the gas discharges are practically limited to red (neon), pinkish white (helium), and blue (mercury-argon); but other colors may readily be obtained by the use of colored glass, such as yellow glass with blue mercury-argon glow to produce the popular green light.

W. P. Keasbey

Quotation for Today

ALL achievement is born of dreams followed bravely to an unknown destination.—ELIZABETH GOUDGE.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What important decision made on November 4 forestalled a strike of approximately 930,000 workers in the United States?

2. What nation has asked its emigrants who left home during depression years to return to jobs in the homeland?

3. What is the approximate price of a battleship, as revealed in bids on three projected for the United States Navy?

4. What territory is left to Czechoslovakia, now that Hungary has been awarded 4,875 square miles of Czech territory?

5. How was the Spanish War brought to Great Britain's doorstep last week?

6. What reason is assigned for the threatened loss of United States trade throughout Arab countries?

7. Whom did baseball writers select as the most valuable player in the American League during the season just ended? In the National League?

8. What European statesman declares that the Spanish War is "no longer a menace to the peace of Europe"?

9. Has the United States Navy abandoned further experiments with lighter-than-air craft?

10. How soon are regular trans-Atlantic flights to be inaugurated by American planes?

11. How do the net earnings of food companies in the United States, for the quarter ended September 30, compare with the income during the similar period of 1937?

12. What two swift moves have been made by the United States to counter Japan's latest assertion of dominant intent in China?

13. What is Germany's latest demand, voiced by Gen. Ritter von Epp?

14. What evidence is there that the Chinese are determined to carry on their fight against the invading Japanese?

15. What important ambassadorial post, vacant since 1936, has been filled by Italy?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Your Uncle Sam really hasn't the figure for it, but it looks now as though he'll have to walk the international tightrope.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Take no stock in this Russian talk that England and France made peace with Hitler because they were afraid of losing the war. They remembered 1918 and were afraid they might win.

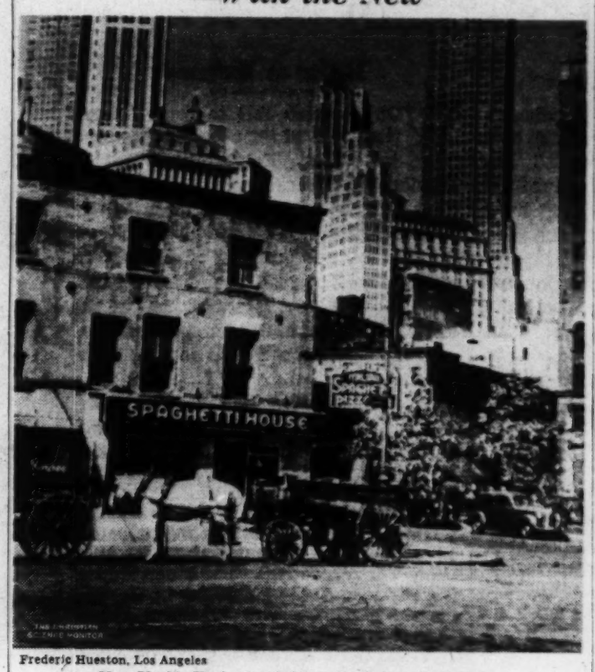
Richmond Times-Dispatch: Long before Washington, the riding public sensed something amiss in railroading when a dining car breakfast averages higher than the line's common stock.

Office Economist: Show me a man who is afraid of a new idea and I will show you one of the biggest cowards.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Sport clothes are now made of bananas. They are said to be very easy to slip on.

Toronto Star: The modern girl is honest. When a young man calls to take her somewhere, she seldom gives short wait.

—With the New



Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

New York's Yesterday With a Background of Today

In Lighter Vein

The Place for It

Then there was the prisoner who, when asked by the judge if he had anything to say before judgment was passed, responded: "Yes, I'd like to ask you a riddle, your honor. Could you use leniency in a sentence?"

Choosy

The hired girl had been sent down to the brook to fetch a pail of water, but stood gazing at the flowing stream apparently lost in thought.

"What's she waiting for?" asked her mistress, who was watching.

"Dunno," wearily replied her husband. "Perhaps she hasn't seen a pailful she likes yet."—Wall St. Journal.

Use Anything

The fat man decided to try golf. Armed with four golf clubs, a ball, and a caddie, he marched off to the links.

The caddie placed the ball upon the tee. Then, with a terrific swing, the fat man whirled his club through the air. But the little white ball remained on its tee, while the club, meeting mother earth, broke into splinters.

The second, third, and fourth clubs shared the fate of the first.

"What would you do now?" asked the golfer, turning in desperation to the caddie.

Holding out the empty bag, the youngster replied, "Don't give in! Hit it with this!"—Montreal Star.

Directions

Swain (in late hours): "How can I ever leave you?"

Tired Father (poking his head around the door): "Bus No. 60, Train No. 13 or any taxicab!"

Friends

Suitor: "I've come to you, Sir, to ask for your daughter's hand."

Her father: "Tell me, when were you first struck by her?"

Suitor: "But, Sir, we've not quarreled."—Pathfinder.

"Teacher, I hope this can of applesauce is all right; we didn't have any apples."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward for Doing

Los Angeles

The car really didn't need polishing but the young man at the door was so pleasing and earnest in his plea for work that he got the job.

An hour later, after finishing the task, he appeared at the door. "In cleaning out the inside of your car," he told the owner, "I found this under your upholstery." He handed his employer a $10 bill.

The young man now comes to this home regularly to dust or polish the car; and other neighbors in the vicinity, hearing of the incident, have given him profitable employment.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Aragão, Moniz (mō̆b-nēsh′ dĕ ä′-rȧ-gouN′) — Recently recalled as Brazilian Ambassador to Germany.

Elizalde, Joaquín Miguel (hwä-kēn′ mē-gĕl′ ä′-lē-säl′-dā)—Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington.

Jeanneney, Jules (zhül zhȧ′-nĕ-nā′) — President of the French Senate.

Jankowski, T. (yän-kôf′-skē) —Polish chargé d'affaires in Moscow.

Kamenický, Jindřich (yĭn′-dĕr-zhĭk kä′-mĕ-nyits′-kē) — Czech Minister of Justice.

Massine, Léonide (lā′-ō′-nēd′ ma′-sēn′)—Director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which opened a six-months' American tour at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on Oct. 12.

Pandit, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi (vĭj′-ȧ-yȧ-lŭk′-shmē pŭn′-dĭt)—India's Minister of Public Health and Minister of the Department of Local Self-Government in the United Provinces — the first woman to hold Cabinet rank in India.

Rumrich, Guenther Gustav (gün′-tĕr goos′-täf room′-rik)—Star witness for the Government in the Nazi spy case recently conducted in New York City.

Wu Teh-chen (wōō′ dĕ′-jĕn′) —Former Governor of Canton.

Yu Han-mo, Gen. (yü′ hän′-mō′) — Chinese general whose provincial troops formed the main defense for Canton.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hawaii (hä-wī′-ē) — Largest of the Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu (hō′-nō-lōō′-lōō)— Capital of the Territory of Hawaii.

Waikiki (wī′-ē-kē′-kē)—Noted pleasure resort, Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; old, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin, nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. The nation's major railroads canceled the proposed 15 per cent wage cut—the decision clearing the way for drafting legislation to help the carriers.

2. Germany. It is officially announced that 2,000 emigrants could be repatriated at once "to overcome an acute labor shortage in the Fatherland."

3. $75,000,000.

4. Czechoslovakia has been reduced from 54,196 square miles to 38,031 square miles.

5. The Insurgent motor vessel Nadir sank the freighter Cantabria ten miles off Norfolk.

6. Alleged American favoritism toward Jewish interests, to the detriment of the Arabs.

7. Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox in the American League. Earnest Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds in the National League.

8. Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain.

9. No; President Roosevelt has authorized the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the construction of a dirigible for experimental purposes.

10. Regular scheduled flights will begin next April, according to William H. Coverdale, President of American Exports Lines, Inc.

11. Food companies are star performers, registering a 19 per cent increase. Incidentally, they are the only important group to report a gain.

12. The State Department has reasserted the validity of the Nine-Power Pact, and has identified 18 other nations, including Britain and France, in the reassertion.

13. The return of all German colonies taken by the Versailles Treaty.

14. The People's Political Council has voted full support of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

15. Dr. Raffaele Guariglia has been appointed as the new Ambassador to France.

Good Cheer

A cheerful heart and a smiling face
Put sunshine in the darkest place.
—Anon

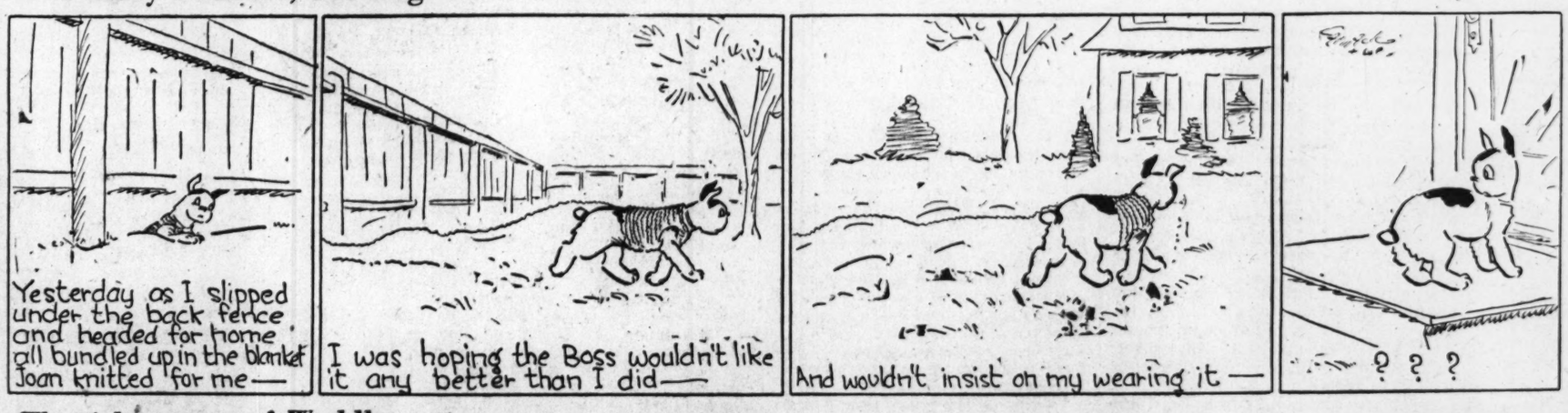
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Message*

By Le Pelley

IT'S JUST A LITTLE TRIP TO TIKEVILLE WITH MY SON MARMADUKE
I'm SURE BENJAMIN WILL BE IN GOOD HANDS
HELLO, BOYS - I'VE MADE THE ROUNDS AND EVERYONE'S MOTHER GAVE CONSENT
THAT MEANS WE'RE GOING! I'LL GO HOME AND PACK...
COME RIGHT BACK... YOU ARE ALL GOING TO STAY HERE OVER NIGHT SO WE CAN GET AN EARLY START
BUT THAT EVENING MARMADUKE'S DAD RECEIVES A TELEGRAM WHICH MAKES SOME SUDDEN CHANGES IN HIS PLANS

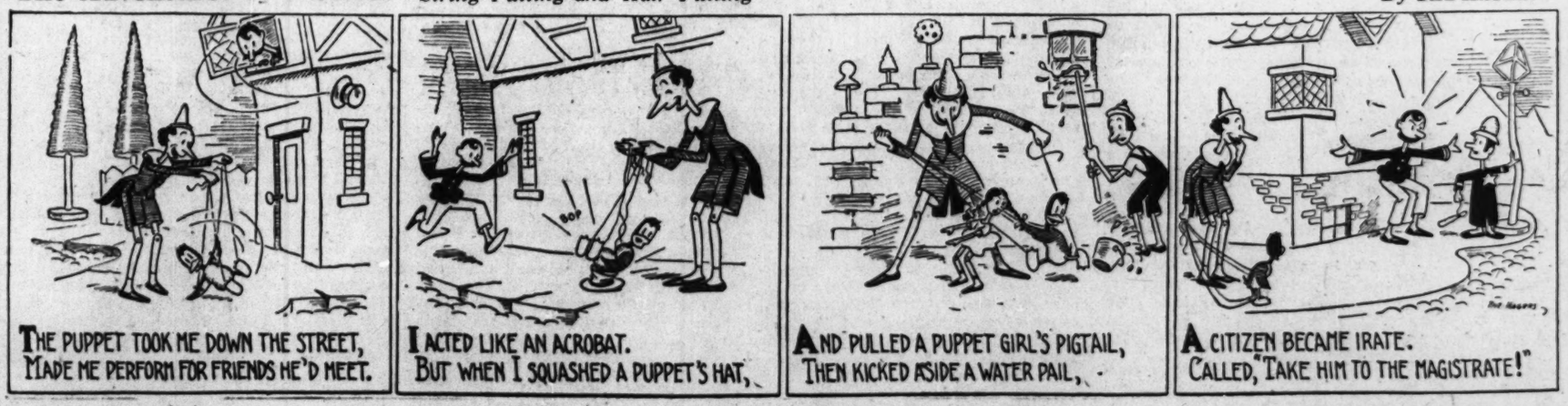
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? ? ?

By Carmack


Yesterday as I slipped under the back fence and headed for home all bundled up in the blanket Joan knitted for me—
I was hoping the Boss wouldn't like it any better than I did—
And wouldn't insist on my wearing it—
? ? ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*String Pulling and Hair Pulling*

By The Hagers


THE PUPPET TOOK ME DOWN THE STREET, MADE ME PERFORM FOR FRIENDS HE'D MEET.
I ACTED LIKE AN ACROBAT. BUT WHEN I SQUASHED A PUPPET'S HAT,
AND PULLED A PUPPET GIRL'S PIGTAIL, THEN KICKED ASIDE A WATER PAIL,
A CITIZEN BECAME IRATE. CALLED, "TAKE HIM TO THE MAGISTRATE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Voters' Opportunity

FOR two months political candidates have had their say. By radio and newspaper they have assailed the ears and eyes of the people. Tomorrow it is the voters' turn. Tomorrow they have the final word. Tomorrow they can give effect to all the impatience with bad government that has sought expression for months, all the desire for good government that supports our civilization.

But they must speak. They must go to the polls. A few years ago Argentina passed a law levying fines upon citizens who failed to vote. The amazing fact that more than a third of the American electorate habitually fails to vote indicates that citizens should have some spur to do their duty.

There has been no lack of encouragement or of information from candidates. Voters who have merely listened to the radio have more knowledge about candidates and issues than ever before.

In New England interest centers on local contests, particularly on those for the Governorship of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, where changes seem probable or possible. These races will also have some national effect. And voters likewise have the opportunity of having a big influence on the next Congress, particularly if they choose independent representatives. Let no one think his vote is not important in a national sense.

In making judgments on candidates voters can well give first attention to their records and characters. In no case have these been left in doubt; voters can get the kind of state officers and representatives they want.

The essential thing is for them to go to the polls—and go with the high sense of responsibility and the desire for the good of all which rulers—and in the polling booth every man is a ruler—must exercise.

Democracy—Learning by Living

ESSENTIAL to a democracy is an educational setup that is democratic not only in opportunity but in ideology and practice. People can build a fundamentally sound, citizen-designed social order only when they are well informed, independent thinkers. They become thinkers through practice in thinking; and can test to the full the worth of their social building only when free to learn and work together in equality.

"Education for Tomorrow's America" is the theme occupying educators and parents throughout the United States during Education Week, November 6-12. While this is an American celebration, the theme transcends any purely American wording, and reaches beyond national borders. In the face of massed youth training in the totalitarian states, education is now more than ever essential to the life of all democratic nations.

Educational opportunity for all, regardless of wealth or class, is widely accepted today as an ideal—and not least by these same totalitarian countries. The real educational challenge to the democracies, therefore, is the thoroughness with which they turn out well informed and genuinely independent thinkers.

"The best preparation for tomorrow's America is to practice democracy today," states J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in his Education Week message.

For our children this means to live the democratic way in the home, in the classroom, and on the playground. It means having a reasonable part in the guidance of family affairs, and a chance to think family problems through with the parents. It means that neither the home nor the classroom can afford to be a vestpocket dictatorship. It means that the playground must primarily give every child ample opportunity to develop character and initiative. Only as youth is honestly encouraged to practice sound, independent thinking in his everyday living are we educating him for a democratic tomorrow.

Gambling vs. Security

PARI-MUTUEL race-track betting sponsors in Massachusetts are aiming at readers' heartstrings in their advertising campaign urging people to "vote Yes" to insure continuance of old-age pensions through taxes on gambling. But this appeal strikes a hollow and contradictory note. There have been and can be old-age pensions without taxes on tracks.

To all who want to help those for whom the fine old folks pictured in the advertisement stand as an appealing symbol, race-track gambling must seem a roundabout way. Implying that security for the aged must depend on a system which fosters chance-taking and insecurity is an anomaly intelligent voters will not fail to recognize regardless of how they feel about pari-mutuel betting. Such appeals are likely to make the public more suspicious of the present pari-mutuel law which permits race tracks to take out of gambling receipts twice as much for themselves as the State is entitled to collect.

A SAFETY SLOGAN of the Virginia State Police reads, "Don't play knock! knock! with your automobile." Naturally, if drivers comply, the police will gladly stop playing "tag."

Hitler at Weimar

WORDS often fail to convey more than part of the thought they seek to express. Reichsführer Hitler's allusions to disarmament and negotiations—which will be the most widely noticed features of his speech at Weimar Sunday—cannot properly be understood unless they are read against the background of his own interpretation of the last twenty years of German history.

Herr Hitler is reported to have said that the "Germany before us" lost everything through negotiations, and that he is distrustful of disarmament. He obviously was not speaking of the Munich negotiations since Germans themselves proclaim that loss of the World War was there converted into victory. Herr Hitler was referring to conferences held in the period of German disarmament. But even then there were exceptions. The evacuation of the Rhineland, the guarantee of German borders in the Locarno agreement, reduction of reparations, and others.

No matter how many others—and this is a point not always understood. The atmosphere in which Germany negotiated was not conducive to German self-respect, Herr Hitler has stated elsewhere than at Weimar. The concessions achieved by Germany in these negotiations were so small as compared with German losses at Versailles, and so much smaller still as compared with Herr Hitler's ambitions for Germany, that one can suppose the German leader considers them as mere diversions which only postponed the development of German determination to revise the Versailles arrangements.

Nevertheless, the Reichsführer's negative reference to negotiation and disarmament will be considered by many lovers of peace as unfortunate at this time. Never before in the twenty years which have so greatly influenced Herr Hitler's outlook have conditions been more conducive to German success at the conference table.

This fact is predicated not so much on German military strength as on a growing determination outside Germany to correct injustice wherever it exists. It is today recognized that many of the weaknesses of democratic foreign policies have been attributable to division of democratic opinion over the injustices of Versailles. Those injustices are disappearing, and with them one great cause of weakness in the attitude of the democracies. Therefore, what alarms much of the world today is not the fact that Versailles is being rewritten but that behind the rewriting is too much of the same influence of compulsion—armament and power politics, in a word, force—as was present at Versailles. Having been proved untrustworthy as a peacemaker in 1919, it logically is held untrustworthy today.

More useful than the arguing of Germany's alleged losses or gains in previous negotiations would be an eagerness on the part of both Germany and her neighbors to understand all that the other party means. With such understanding, negotiations might gain for Germany and everybody else such all-round appeasement as should naturally result in disarmament.

Reviving "Old New York"

ANNOUNCEMENT that the amusement section of the New York World's Fair will re-create features of "Old New York" seems good news, not only to New Yorkers but to prospective visitors from everywhere—until the list of features is disclosed.

Along a cobblestone avenue in a two-acre area, a concessionaire plans to erect replicas of buildings of an earlier day and stage a series of reminders of the past. Some of them have possibilities of historical significance and wholesome popular appeal—and some haven't.

A reproduction of Fraunce's Tavern where Washington said farewell to his officers would be welcome, even though the original building still stands. And so would the Bowling Green, Henry Hudson's "Half Moon," Barnum's Museum and even McFadden's Flats and Hitchcock's Restaurant of beef and beans fame. Perhaps some thrill-seekers would enjoy seeing a modern Steve Brodie "take a chance" in nightly dives from a high model of Brooklyn Bridge.

But other "attractions" of questionable suitability as popular entertainment for guests who will include millions of young people are projected—the Haymarket, Chuck Connor's saloon and Canfield's gambling establishment.

An exposition whose theme is the World of Tomorrow may properly project it against dramatizations of significant institutions and features in the world of yesterday. But can saloons, questionable resorts and gambling dives be so classed? The Haymarket was one of the most notorious and unsavory of the night life spots of the old Tenderloin. The building still stands, but the place was closed by the city some twenty-five years ago as a nuisance. Not even in memory does it merit recall. 'Tis better gone and forgotten.

Recent assurance by the World's Fair management that amusements would be clean does not square with granting concessions for a shady and shoddy midway, even if it is called "Old New York." The New York of earlier days was rich in wholesome traditions and institutions, far outnumbering the other kind.

How Long Will It Work?

The Law's Philosophy

Book News of the Day

FOR many years to come, there is no doubt, students of American jurisprudence will find inspiration and gain deep insight by reading the opinions of the late Benjamin N. Cardozo, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. These, officially, are preserved in the published reports. But the lay student, the inquisitive citizen searching for that considered wisdom which seems best to express his own hopes, his fervent desire that justice may abide forever among the nations of men, need not search the weighty tomes to thereby become confused and perhaps confounded.

In LAW *Is* JUSTICE, compiled and edited by A. L. Sainer (New York, The Ad Press Ltd. $3) there comes, in convenient brevity, comparatively speaking, the answer, if not the end, to the searcher's quest. Here we find, condensed in part, and amplified where the need exists, the essence and substance of what, for want of a better designation, may be termed the Cardozo theory of law and its application to human affairs.

If there has ever existed, without justification, something resembling a Cardozo myth; if in the estimation of progressive political adventurers there has persisted the vain hope that Mr. Justice Cardozo would encourage their daring and adventure beyond the limitations of the Constitution and reasonable precedent, the thoughtful reader of the volume now available will be convinced that both myth and hope must be abandoned. Of the Constitution the learned Jurist said: "A constitution states, or ought to state, not rules for the passing hour, but principles for an expanding future. In so far as it deviates from that standard, and descends into details and particulars, it loses its flexibility, the scope of interpretation contracts, the meaning hardens. While it is true to its function, it maintains its power of adaptation, its suppleness, its play."

Even the reader who discloses a "working" knowledge of the law will find refreshment and deep satisfaction in the really picturesque and scholarly text presented. It may be that we all need a little closer contact with what so many regard as the abstruseness of the law. Justice Cardozo has clarified many of the forbidding depths. With the aid of Dr. Sainer it has been made easy to gain at least a practical understanding that, in fact, law is justice. F. L. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

United States Faces a New World

WITH Munich a new world was born. In that Caesarean operation a huge chunk of world power changed hands. It passed from the democratic bloc led by Britain to the authoritarian bloc led by Germany. How this epochal shift of power has suddenly left the United States standing alone and unprotected in the world game of power politics I described in several dispatches last week. In a word, Britain has been our first line of defense. . . .

That fundamental transfer of the seat of power from London to Berlin necessitates internal changes in our affairs which will be so important as to make our present political issues and the partisan bickering over New Deal measures seem like trivial nursery babble. For world events that are far more powerful than President Roosevelt or any individual are now about to tell us what we have to do. We may not like some of the things that these events will command us to do. . . .

Germany has taught us that static defense is inadequate. We need dynamic defense. . . .

This point, the importance of a dynamic preparedness machine as against a static collection of military and naval inventories, is the key to what will be proposed here next winter. It means internal industrial defense, an integrated machine, working in closest collaboration with the government and protected against labor breakdowns. It means raw material supplies must be protected.

Our problem is how to achieve this without going into Fascism. . . . Britain and France knew Germany was rearming, but they could not compete.

We have the lesson of Britain and France. It still is up to us to demonstrate that democracy can work and protect itself. What Hitler achieves by compulsion we must achieve by voluntary methods, using our common sense and self-restraint and by rising in a spirit of national unity.—Raymond Clapper in *New York World-Telegram*.

The Wide Horizon

Some National Questions—and Answers

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

AN ACUTE observer of public affairs sends the following important questions, phrased—as the reader will notice—to be exceedingly fair to both sides. He asks:

"Is F. D. R.'s foreign policy delivering him into the hands of his enemies at home—the capital goods industries, utilities, and financiers? Or is this an excuse for a desired reconciliation?

"Will Roosevelt start this newest honeymoon with industry only to obtain additional power over these industries, and then turn around again and convert that power to his own or the social interest?

"How much is all this good politics, turning the emphasis from general spending which strong groups are opposing more and more to arms spending which they all support? How much to cover up the dubious outcome of the 'purge,' and maneuver the President to a more moderate position in line with the voters' trend? If there is an element of political expediency here, how long will it last?

"What effect would the armament program have as an economic stimulant, especially as a boom is in prospect, upon the liberal objectives of stabilizing the economic system in the long run? In other words, how does this foreign policy calling for big armament fit into the complexities, the football quarterback strategy, and above all into the basic liberal objectives of the Administration?"

* * *

The question is almost as suggestive and interesting as any answer could be. But here are some answers:

No, it is unlikely that the program will weaken the President's position toward heavy industry and finance. He may have to pay the shipbuilders' prices for his new battleships—and battleships come high. But, through the Walsh-Healey Act, as was shown in the attempt to raise steel-mill wages announced yesterday, he can use government purchases as a powerful lever to lift standards in heavy industry. It is expensive for the taxpayer, but strengthens rather than weakens the President's power to bring about economic change.

The newest honeymoon with industry doubtless has its political aspect. It appeared suspiciously in advance of the elections. The President is not trying to put industry and the utilities into a good mood for the fun of it. He seems to have recognized that better times are necessary for the very continuance of his program—that some profits are required, if for no other reason than to furnish more tax revenue. For even if we accept the cyclical budget theory and do not seek to balance our national accounts every year, we must start some time to pile up a surplus to pay for the deficits of the lean years, and there have been eight lean years. So, for very practical reasons, the President starts this new honeymoon.

But there are more deep-seated causes. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt is much impressed with the peril to democracies in the post-Munich world, and his appeals for internal unity—repeated even in his political broadcast Friday night—have a fundamental meaning. But the President still desires to press forward with reforms, and certainly he will use any prestige or power gained in a honeymoon period to get ahead with his program.

Likewise, as the question implies, it is good politics to turn the spending program into armament channels instead of PWA and WPA, which are now highly vulnerable. Moreover, the current political appeal of the Administration is on two practical bases: the upturn, and the President's world statesmanship as shown at Munich and after. These two things are counted on to get his side votes for Tuesday and establish discipline over the coming Congress.

* * *

But one should not exaggerate the economic importance of the armament program. It is just part of the boom-stimulus, and far more important as a symbol than as a reality. It is scarcely credible that the President would propose actually to spend in 1939-40, the coming fiscal year, as much as $1,000,000,000 extra on armaments. Rather, with the current $1,000,000,000 for armaments as a backlog, he is likely to spend some $250,000,000 for the Navy, perhaps a similar sum for the Army, and count on private spending—by the utilities, etc.—to make up the rest of the stimulus. But under no foreseeable circumstances would the amount of pump-priming cash come to a half or a third as much as was in the 1938 spending-lending bill.

But, to summarize an answer to our original questions, it is clear that the armament program springs first from the international situation, with the United States forced to defend the New World with no British Navy as a certain first line of defense. But it also springs from political expediency, and as such is no surrender of any of the Administration's objectives, but rather a possible advancement of them by getting heavy industry and the utilities into action again. If it is quarterback strategy, it is not just for one play, but a new long-range plan of approach.

For while armaments spell immediate deficits—unless a specific tax is applied—they may mean greater government revenue in the somewhat longer period by getting heavy industry to going again. Pump-priming by armament is not as immediately useful economically as is pump-priming by dams and bridges and schoolhouses (or even folk-dancing classes and dog pounds). But, to the theoretical economist of the new school, any spending is economically defensible if it gets the wheels of private industry really turning.

It is, however, entirely clear that something more than gestures and symbols is needed to re-establish "internal unity." Convincing indications that the Administration intends to press its program in the interest of the whole people are the first essential.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Time to Revive Trade?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that European war clouds are definitely retreating the road seems clear for a revival of international trade.

Instead of entering a belated armament race we should take the initiative and point the way to collective economic action. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal tariff policy has worked successfully in this direction and increased materially our trade with many countries.

During my extensive European travels last year I talked to businessmen in many countries. All desired better international trade relations, lowering of tariffs and removal of other detrimental trade restrictions.

When comparing the painstaking efforts in Germany to retrieve small areas of tillable soil from swamps and wastelands with the economic plight of our farming South caused by overabundance in crops, I believe that a more striking example of maldistribution of the earth's resources can hardly be imagined! By severe curtailment of acreage, subsidies and other drastic measures we hope to get rid of our burdensome surpluses when new outlets offer the only sound solution.

While an armament program brings temporary prosperity, a flourishing international trade not only assures lasting economic well-being, but promotes better understanding among nations and paves the way to world peace.

Livingston, N. J. EMMA J. MAAS

Old-Age Assistance and an Abuse

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While you were discussing in your recent editorial, "Pension Pressure," proposals to amend the Social Security Act, I regret that you did not call attention specifically to an abuse, that the Act as it is being administered, sanctions and promotes.

I refer to the approval by the Social Security Board of state enabling Acts which impose a lien on small homestead properties, which many otherwise indigent old people happen to own, as a condition of their receiving "old-age assistance" from the state. Literally thousands of really destitute persons have acquired by toil during their productive years, or have been left by a deceased husband, father or other relative, a house and lot of trifling value but utterly unproductive and inadequate to provide them with food, clothing, and other care.

For practical purposes such persons are as needy and helpless as those who are actually without any property whatever. Not only are they required as a condition of eligibility, to pledge the last vestige of property they possess for the repayment of the loan, for in effect it is only a loan to be repaid, but they are compelled to pay interest to the state at 3 per cent.

The co-operation of the Federal and state governments as outlined in the Act is a splendid conception, and when perfected and implemented by experience doubtless will be adequate to attain the objectives aimed at. It would seem to be more important, as a matter of policy, to remove defects and abuses of the kind referred to than to insist, at this time, on radical extension of coverage and increase of monthly payments.

Winter Park, Fla. DAVID A. OREBAUGH

Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I dislike to take issue with one who has done so much for humanity as Alice Stone Blackwell, but I do not think a letter by her published recently in the Monitor quite analyzes the situation.

She states that when a city is swept out by fire, neighboring cities take in the refugees, even at a great inconvenience to themselves. She also states that all countries should modify their immigration laws to allow the entry of Jews who are being oppressed in Germany and Austria. I think the two conditions are hardly comparable. One is a temporary housing—the other permanent.

Furthermore, if the immigration bars were let down, what better way could the dictators of Europe find to rid themselves of undesirables? There is no one who feels more keenly the unjust oppression, nor one who has more sympathy for the sufferers and contempt for those responsible for the suffering than myself, but even with our restricted immigration laws there remain 12,000,000 unemployed in our own country. C. D.

Boston

"Pretty Soft"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much as we admire and appreciate The Christian Science Monitor, we cannot agree with your editorial titled "Pretty Soft."

When you say: "The hobo's lot is not a strenuous one," we concur. But when you coincide with Captain Boyle of the New York Central police, as to the said "hoboes" entertaining "baggage" it is new to us.

The fact is, the "boes" hitting for New York City on the rods, tops, beams, trucks, blinds, steps and box-cars are state tramps passing through from the hoe-jack fruit harvest country. They play the hoe-jack every fall. Hundreds of them. The more courageous ones hit the rods. The more timid hitch-hike or bus it. Psychologically, the tramp possesses the possessive complex. The hobo does not. The former carries baggage, the latter rides baggageless.

But few boes bother the New York Central anyhow. Not that it is a hard road to hobo over—it is one of the best in the country. Years ago, when Pat Crowley was its president, he issued instructions to all trainmen that read: "Don't molest hoboes going West." We would singly plie on in real Horace Greeley fashion.

Them days are gone. The hoboes who go west nowadays either hit the Erie, Pennsylvania or B. & O. These roads operate through a more balmy clime. The trouble with the New York Central—it runs too far East and North, on its way. The eating is good though. Today it is easier for a 'bo to eat than before the depression. Everybody wants to feed him, put him to bed, give him shoes and clothes and look after him generally. The hobo life is not strenuous in that sense, But it is strenuous and dangerous in other ways, particularly in riding, plinging the stems and dinging for hand-outs—sometimes after supper hours.

Hope I have made it clear to you the difference between Captain Boyle's state tramps and the gentlemen known as hoboes, who travel in baggageless fashion—plus gratis. DAN O'BRIEN

Chicago, Ill. "King of Hoboes"